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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,688—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
‡ GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
‡ GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
‡ GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON		3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,233	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	21st May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



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S. S. PO	28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

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RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
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Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Ambert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,044	30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
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Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

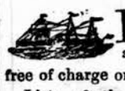
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "LACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "UMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 21st May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHALDA," 2,022 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 26th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1896. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
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OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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RIFLE RANGE
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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
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Tickets 1 Gentleman, Rc. 1.

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E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 14th May, 1896.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
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NOTICE TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

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All particulars will be supplied on application, either by letter, or personally, to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

R. GILES,
Collector of Karachi.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 11th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following works on the DADWAH PROJECT.
1. Head Regulator.
2. Two Chowkies.
3. Ear hwork on Dadwah.
4. Earthwork on Branch Canals.

On payment of Rs. 3, a complete set of Tender Forms can be had at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals, where all information about the works can be obtained.

Tenders to reach the Office of the Executive Engineer at Hyderabad (Sind) not later than June 10th, 1896, each Tender to be accompanied by earnest money as specified below :—

1. Head Regulator ....Rs. 500
2. Two Chowkies .... „ 200
3. Earthwork on Dadwah .... „ 1,000
4. Earthworks on Branch Canals.......... „ 1 000

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

2. Persons tendering for more than one work may make it a condition that all their Tenders be accepted.

3. The amount at present provided for expenditure in the current year is two lakhs of rupees. Further funds may become available and Tenderers are invited to state how much earthwork they are prepared to carry out before 31st March, 1897.

4. Offers from large contractors willing to undertake the whole of the Dad Project work, estimated to cost about nineteen lakhs of rupees, will be considered.

EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

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Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sayyed Fateh Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad, the following furniture made to order, consisting of—
1 drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush and set with mirror, in 10 pieces.
1 pair of elegant large size cabinets.
1 pair of corner-cabinets.
1 cheval glass.
1 marble-top table.
1 large inlaid almyra in three pieces.
1 revolving office-table.
Also by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. Sidney Smith.
1 revolving top office-table.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jairajbhai Peerbhai's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, single pole tent, rowtee, three rifles, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of N. R. OLIVER, Esq.
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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Pulic Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured pieceegods and the following :—
14 cases Victor Tuot and Co.'s champagne in quarts, sound as well as slightly ullaged, 50 cases Virginbrand Swiss condensed milk, with a quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble top table, teapoys, camp table, clothes press meat safe, &c.
5 cases Kangra Valley tea in one pound packets, containing flowery orange pekoe, household mixture, orange pekoe, and Bohea.
1 complete set of Japanned single harness, with nickle-plated mountings and 1 Japanned collar for pony.
5 crates of superior crockery, consisting of Woolsley and Gordon pattern dinner, toilet and tea services, cups and saucers, &c.
By order of Dhuna Bhuga and Co, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—
1 brilliant nose-ring, consisting of 7 diamonds.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable lan au.
1 pneumatic tyre and spring safety bicycle.
1 white Surat cow in calf, gives 10 seers daily when in full milk.
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Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of hides, leather pieces, old iron horse shoes, nails, pawlies, timber, firewood, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Rama Vithoo Nackwa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Deago Antone Kinny, in pursuance of the power of sale g ven in the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of January, 1890.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Batty Field, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of the Fergusson Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, now in the occupation and possession of the said Deago Antone Kinny, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 277 and 351, and new No. 12281, and old survey No. none, and new Survey No. 2921 as per Bill, and as certified by the Collector under register No. 325, Collector Nos. 277 and 351, old survey No. none, and new survey No. 1-2 21, in register book (marked letter C) of the Foras Freehold property standing in the name of the said Deago Antone Kinny, containing by admeasurement (1807) square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Philip Gomes, on the west by a footpath or Gowan, on the north by the property of late Antone Francis Luis, and on the south by the property of Domingos Pascoal Kinny.
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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JACINTO BORGES, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased (who died at Bombay on the 29th day of November, 1895, and Probate of whose Will was on the 10th day of February, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to SAMUEL SOLOMON NAGOWKAR and CHARLES JOSEPH GONSALVES, of Bombay, the two Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned S licitors for such Executors, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of June, 1896, as after that date the said Executors will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised :—Dated the 6th day of May, 1896.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase a good Iron-framed PIANO.—Bombay S. ROSE and Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
FOUNDED 1848.
FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS.................£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786
PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
"One thing which the Gresham has in its favour is the wide area from which the business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe as well as in South Africa, this Office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. With one exception no other British Life Company has been able to record at so early a stage in its existence, the possession of an annual income exceeding one million sterling."—"Bankers' Magazine" (June, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,413½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	106,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al'	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	62
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	880
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	875
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,100
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	760
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	610
Dhun Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	640
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	615
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	780
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,320
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,080	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	750
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	875
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	272
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,220
Madras United	350	2,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,770
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50}	{250 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,4100
Queen Mills	860	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	870
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,740
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	305
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	710
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	990	1,000		50	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,0.0	1,000	1,000		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,155
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	98½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	175
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750}	100	100	15 / 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,890	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,405
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	371
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	188
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	181
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,140
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1 ½	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Dragons	,,	17-4
Silver 7	,,	88-6
179½ Do.	,,	88-12

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Mr. Twinning's performance, Tivoli Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Alfresco dance, G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana.
The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Colaba Library, annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by the Rev. W. G. Peel (C.M.S.), 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sidra and the R. I' M. S. Warren Hastings entered the dock yesterday' and the steamer Indrani left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Yarra entered, and the steamers Peshawar, Ness, and Kaisar-i-Hind left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mrs. Cole, residing at Colaba, has reported to the police that her servant absconded with a currency note for Rs. 10, which she had entrusted to him for change. A search is being made for the accused.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—We are requested to state that the Shah-Nameh Reading prize competition, which was to be held to-morrow, under the auspices of the above Anjuman, has been postponed until the 23rd instant.

JUVENILE PLAY.—Marootee Dhondoo, a Hindu lad, aged seven years, was, on Wednesday evening, at Argyle Road, playing with a sling rope that was attached to the shaft of a cart under repairs, when the shafts, which were in the air, came down, striking the lad on the back of the head, causing a wound four inches long. The lad was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to be taken to his house at Nowroji Hill.

BURGLARY AT ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET.—Mahomedalli Hassonalli, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday night his place was entered through an open back window, and three metal watches, a set of silver buttons, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 76, were carried away from a box, which was found to have been broken open.

ABSENTEE SAILORS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Michael Lynch and McCarney, stokers in the engine-room of s. s. Den of Arlie, were charged, at the instance of Chief Engineer Weirs, with being absent without leave. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship warned and ordered McCarney to go back on board the vessel, while Lynch was fined two days' wages.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, smoke was seen issuing from a bundle of guny bags lying in the compound of one Thakersey Ragowji, at Dongree Street. The watchman, who noticed the smoke, at once extinguished the fire by pouring over it a chatty full of water. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5. The cause of the fire is believed to be the careless throwing of a lighted biddee by some of the workmen on the previous evening. The fire brigade were not informed.

THEFT AT MESSRS. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO.—The manager of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company has made a report to the police that, some time during Tuesday night last, three pieces of silk, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, were stolen from the shop. When the shop was opened on the following morning, all the doors and windows were found intact, and so it is supposed that some workman might have remained within the premises after the closing hour and committed the theft.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	See me Dance	Solomon.
Il Bivacco	L'assdio di Leida	Petrella.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	Venetian Song	Bucalossi.
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety	Lutz.
Gavotte	Theodora	Lethiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.—The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to the Shah of Persia :—" The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay were much grieved at the sad news of the assassination of his Imperial Majesty Naser-ed-Din Shah, and expressed their heartfelt sympathy with his Majesty Muzaffaruddin Shah and Royal Family." The reply to the telegram from the Sadre Azam or Prime Minster received through the Consul-General, Bombay, was as follows :—" His Majesty deigns to manifest his high satisfaction to the Anjuman-i-Islam."

POISONING WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Guaya Prasad, a Purdasi, was brought up on remand at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, and charged, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan, with causing the death of Ramdin, a Hindu Bhaya, by administering a quantity of sulphuric acid to him under circumstances already reported in these columes. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, and led evidence for the prosecution, the accused appearing in person. The magistrate, after recording some evidence, adjourned the matter for further inquiry.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, regarding the circumstances under which Moorlidhur Rambux, a stonemason, aged thirty-five, residing with his kept-mistress Champa, at Funaswady, was alleged to have been poisoned with sulphuric acid by a neighbour, named Gayaprasad. Superintendent Grennan conducted the inquiry. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by sulphuric acid administered to him by accused, who, in their opinion, was guilty of a rash and negligent act. The coroner then committed accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.—A case of a heinous kind of cruelty was brought to the notice of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday last by an agent of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At the Kamatipura milch cattle stables, Inspector Powell, of the Health Department, saw one Ramdin Mahadev thrust the tail of a buffalo right into the uterus of the animal. The poor animal was subjected to this misery in order to make her give more milk. The offender on the report of the Health Officer was prosecuted under the order of the Secretary, Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was fined Rs. 20.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—In accordance with an extradition warrant from Kathiawar sent here, Saiji Vaghji, who committed an offence under section 326 of the I. P. C. by cutting off his wife's nose, was arrested by Inspector Jolliffe at Erskine Road on the 29th ultimo. A knife and the wife's nose ornament were found with him. Accused was charged before Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and remanded until the 14th instant to enable the authorities in Kathiawar to take charge of the accused. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar, having asked for a further remand for the purpose of making out a " prima facie " case against the accused, the matter was further adjourned until the 28th instant.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector C. J. Clarke, of the Abkari Department, charged Salooha, a woman, residing at Kamatipoora, with selling three bottles of brandy and one bottle of whisky without a license from the Collector of Abkari on Wednesday afternoon, in contravention of section 43, clause G. of the Act 5 of 1878. The accused was detected in the act of committing the offence by Inspector Hack of the Bombay Police, and Mr. C. J. Clarke, both of whom had deputed a man with marked coins to the house of the accused to purchase liquor from her. On searching the accused's place, the police officer recovered the marked money and some bottles of beer and a pint of whisky. His Worship convicted the woman, and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD CHAIN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Jolliffe prosecuted Jeevan Parmanand with theft of a gold chain, belonging to Amritlal Nanabhoy, valued at Rs. 75. Complainant had left it in a box at the firm of his master on the 8th instant, and the next morning, on opening the box, he missed the chain, though other ornaments in the box were not removed. Information was given to the police, who found the chain in a Marwaree's possession with whom the accused, who was employed under complainant's master also, had pledged it. He pleaded guilty and was convicted. Inspector Jolliffe informed the Court that the firm where complainant and accused were employed was a large one, their master dealt in lakhs of rupees, and though the parties were inclined to settle the matter, Mr. Jolliffe urged that accused should not be given the option of a fine. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A RING OF PICK-POCKETS.—Inspector O'Kief, yesterday, brought up Kumoo Imam, Mahomed Abdulla, and Currim Husen, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged them with theft of Rs. 600 from the pocket of a Multani broker. The latter was going along Shaikh Memon Street with a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 600 in his pocket, when the first accused came and bumped against complainant's shoulder. On the man turning aside, he put his hand in the pocket and extracted the notes. He was chased by the accused, but he made good his escape and succeeded in concealing himself in the closet of a Bori's house. He was found out and handed over to the police. Mr. O'Kief during the enquiry found that second and third accused were accomplices in the matter, and he at once took them in charge. On searching their persons, a portion of the stolen notes was found concealed in the " lungoti " (breeches) of the accused, who had divided the amount among them. The accused being previously convicted, the magistrate sentenced the first accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, while the other two were ordered to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of ten months each.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. H. Gill, presiding. A special resolution was passed, substituting for article 127 a new article to the effect that the firm of Jehangir Byramjee and Co., are appointed the secretaries and agents of the company, receiving for their remuneration a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the company and such office allowances as might from time to time be agreed upon. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The Eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the press premises, Carnac Bridge, Mr. Nagindas Jamnadas Shorff, Chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1895. From the balance sheet you will observe that the company has during the year under report, made a net profit of Rs. 44,246-3-6 which, with a sum of Rs. 761-15-11 brought forward from the last year's account, gives a total of Rs. 45,008-3-5. Out of this sum, yours directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 75 per share be declared, and that Rs. 14,000-0-0 be carried to machinery depreciation account and Rs. 14,000-0-0 be carried to building depreciation account, which three items will absorb Rs. 43,000-0-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,008-3-5. As this year the company has made a satisfactory profit, your directors wish to distribute Rs. 950 as bonus to the employes of the Company from the above balance, and to carry forward the remaining balance of Rs. 1,058-3-5 to next year's account. As intimated in the previous annual report, your directors have selected Burbampore as a station for erecting a press factory, and found it to be suitable for pressing business, and accordingly a press has been erected at that station. The same has cost 37,764-2-9 up to 31st December 1895, and has commenced working since 9th January 1896. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that they have paid off interest due up to 15th October 1895 on all the debenture bonds issued by the company. They have also paid off the first instalment of Rs. 100 on the said bonds which was payable, as you are aware of, on the 16th October 1895. Your directors extremely regret to inform you that Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy & Co., the secretaries and treasurers of our company, and ex-officio director, departed this life on the 28th day of December last, and in him the company has lost an able and valued secretary, and the board an experienced colleague, who had always at heart the best interests of the company, and you will agree with us that he managed the affairs of the company in a most satisfactory manner. According to the articles of association of the company, your directors leave you to appoint directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Chairman expressed regret at the untimely death of Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, senior partner of the firm of the secretaries and treasurers in whom the company had lost an able and valued secretary and the board an experienced colleague who had always at heart the best interests of the company.

A resolution was passed to the above effect and the Chairman was requested to forward a copy of it to the family of the deceased. The reports and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared. Messrs. Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff and Mohunlal Kissondas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Jethalal Bhogilal Mehta were re-appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries and treasurers for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs ; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

BEWARE OF THE TEA CUP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of our readers have heard of the Nineteenth Century disease, known as " nervous debility." The advertisement columns of English and Vernacular newspapers bear testimony to the prevalence in this country of this latter-day malady. Our Native doctors think it is due to the strain caused by the high pressure system of Western education, and mayhap they are not wholly wrong in their apprehensions. America supplies a large number of victims to this wasting and troublesome disease. Hospital returns in New York show that over ten per cent. of the number of patients are afflicted with this incurable disease.

It is now the general opinion of medical men in America that the source of this complaint is to be found in the excess of tea-drinking. Ladies especially are the first victims on the Continent and in America of this modern fashion. Tea in those parts of the world is mostly indulged in more than three times a day. Sometimes the decoction prepared in the morning is kept hot for use in the afternoon and evening, and every guest dropping in at any time of the day is offered a cup of this noxious liquid. Doctors in those countries opine that even a glass of strong spirit is less injuries to the human system than this deleterious decoction of the " fragrant leaf."

It is a well-known fact now that more and more tea-drinking is coming into fashion in Indian families. Both young and old partake of this hot cup every morning and noon. In towns and cities it has become a necessity. The presence of a large number of Iratis' shops in Bombay, which, by the bye, are always on the increase, being patronized by all classes and creeds, amply shows that in the enervating climate of densely-crowded cities, tea-drinking is likely to find favour with the masses also. Besides, its cheapness is another attraction of this popular hot-drinking. The office clerk finds it a sufficient tiffin for him to enable him to eke out the long afternoon hours at his desk. A couple of friends returning home after their day's task is over, will cheerfully pass an half-hour over it at the Aga's round table, dusty and rickety though it be. In a word, this habit has permeated to the very lowest strata of the city population.

With this we must confess, horrid effects due to " nervous debility " are also making their appearance in those that drink deep of this noxious cup. Fortunately India's hot climate does not make it a necessity to have any hot-drink at all. We would advise the poor and middle class to abstain wholly from this drink ; at any rate, to use it moderately only. Let them keep their children free from it as long as they can. It will save them many hours of anxious nursing. Lastly, if they must take this noxious drink, let it be in the mildest form possible. Infusion and not decoction is what is advisible, and let not the leaves infuse for more than three minutes. I wish medical men in India would interest themselves in this useful subject.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR DADABHOY.

29, Bazaar Gate Street, May 14.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S S. SAPPHO.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Sappho, Captain Vernon A Tisdall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Plymouth, which port she left on the 17th April, and called at Gibraltar on the 21st, Malta on the 25th, Part Said on the 30th, Suez on the 2nd, and Aden on the 7th instant. She has brought out a new crew for Her Majesty's steamers Sphynx and Redbreast, now lying in harbour. Four officers and fifty-seven crew are for the Sphynx, and six officers and sixty-nine crew are for the Redbreast. She has besides brought two officers for the turretship Magdala, and two officers for the Flagship Bonaventure ; in all fourteen officers and 126 men. The new crew will join their respective ships to-morrow, and the time-expired officers and men will go on board the Sappho. She is expected to sail on the 21st instant for Plymouth. During the voyage a stoker named John Leatherdale died on the 13th instant of heat stroke. He was buried at sea. The following are the names of the officers. :—

For H. M. S. Sphynx—Lieut C.W. Robinson, Lieut. F. G. P. Butler, Paymaster B. E. S. Sturgess and Surgeon M. H. Knapp.

For H. M. S. Redbreast—Lieut. Commander E. H. Martin, Sub-Lieut. C. A. Wrightson, Sub-Lieut. Arthur C. S. D'Arth, Surgeon L. Kilroy, Engineer E. L. Thornhill and Gunner W. S. Willy.

For H. M. Turretship Magdala—Assist. Paymaster R. P. Walker and Gunner William Daly.

For H. M.'s Flagship Bonaventure—Sub-Lieut. H.C Sterling and Assist Clerk Arthur M Welsh.

CENTENARY OF A SYNAGOGUE : " THE GATE OF MERCY."

THE Jewish community of Bombay celebrated the centenary of their synagogue, situate at Samuel Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, with great eclat and general rejoicings. The synagogue, the first one built in this Presidency, has a history of its own, which reminds one of the time when the British flag did not wave over the length and breadth of this country. The Beni-Israels came to India long before any European settlements were established here, and had to suffer a good deal under the Native rulers. This accounts for the readiness with which they joined the British Army, and the late Samuel Ezekiel Dwellar, being tired of the persecutions to which he and his community were subjected, joined the 6th Battalion, British Army, as a private. Rising by his industry and good services, he became a native Commandant of a regiment. During the Second Mysore War, he was taken prisoner by Tipu Sultan, who faced general Mathews. Dwellar was ordered to be beheaded along with other British prisoners ; but at the time of the execution, the mother of the " Tiger of Sheringapatum " (Tipu Sultan) enquired about his race. Being a staunch Moslem, the Vallideh did not like to kill a Beni-Israel, about whom the Koran said something good, and persuaded the Sultan to release him. He rejoined the British Army, and in fulfilment of a vow made by him in the Court at Seringapatam, when he was freed, he built this synagogue of Samuel Street in 1796. In recognition of his long and meritorious services, the Government named the street after him, and it has ever since been known as Samuel Street.

The munificence and charity of Samuel being widely known, the Beni-Israel community elected him their headman, and the office has been made hereditary. In accordance with a commandment of the Scriptures, the second Jubilee of the synagogue was celebrated on the abovementioned dates. Grand preparations were made on the occasion, and Sardar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, chief manager of the synagogue, left no stone unturned to make it a complete success, while his son, Mr. G. Moses, did all that could be desired for the comforts of the congregants. On Tuesday night, the synagogue building was profusely decorated and tastefully illuminated ; and Beni-Israels and Jews from Thana, Revdanda, and Poona had specially come down to be present at the ceremony. The whole building was thronged with people, and the service was conducted by the minister, Mr. S. Joseph, in an impressive manner. At the conclusion of the ceremony the minister announced the donations. On Wednesday morning, prayers began at 5 o'clock, and after the usual service was over, the ceremony of naming the synagogue was performed by Mr. S. M. Moses, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Until now the Synagogue was known as the Samuel Street Synagogue, as it was not named when erected. As a rule, the ceremony of naming a synagogue is performed by the chief Rabbi, but there being no Rabbi in India, it is usually done by the Sassoons, the leading Jews in India. Mr. Jacob Sassoon should have performed it on this occasion, but in his absence, Mr. S. M. Moses did it, and called the synagogue " the Gate of Mercy."

After the reading of the Law, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, head-master of the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, Fellow of the University, and a Justice of the Peace, preached on " The jubilee and the morals taught by its rules," which was very impressive and instructive, as his sermons always are. Mr. Ezekiel then offered a prayer composed by himself in Hebrew, English, and Marathi. The concluding portion of it was as follows :—" O Mighty One of Israel ! bless our beloved and gracious lady Empress Victoria who rules with justice and equity over us and Thy people Israel, who dwell in safety and confidence under the shadow of her wings. Preserve her health, prolong her days in happiness and her years in pleasure, and frustrate the devices of her enemies. Bless her son who is the heir to the throne and her other sons and daughters and all the members of her noble family. Gladden them with Thy salvation, guide them with Thy counsel, and grant grace and favour to the people of Thy inheritance in their sight, and in the sight of all their officers and councillors, &c." Mr. Shalome Joseph, the Hazan of the synagogue, who conducted the greater portion of the service, offered a prayer for Her Majesty and for Lord Sandhurst. The concluding portion of the service was read by Mr. Ezekiel. Both after the morning and evening services, circuits were made round the Tebah (pulpit) with singing and carrying the scrolls of the Law as on Sunhat Tora Day. Invitations were issued to many members of the Jewish community, of whom Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. N. S. Ezra, Mr. A. E. Moses, Mr. A. E. J. Abraham, Mr. Benjamin Ezekiel, Mr. S. E. Moses, Mr. Sassoon S. Somekh, Mr. Ezra Abdullah, Hakham Abraham Abraham, and several others honoured the ceremony by their presence. The programme, drawn up for the occasion by Mr. Ezekiel, was admirably adapted to the purpose, and the other preparations made by Subedar-Major Moses Benjamin, Sirdar Bahadur, J. P., and other wardens of the synagogue were grand, and the celebration was quite a success. In the evening the Jewish community was entertained at a " sweetmeat party " from the synagogue funds. The Hebrew school of Mr. Shalome Joseph, minister of the synagogue, the Church Zenana Mission School, and the school for the Beni-Israel children were closed in honour of the centenary celebration.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th May, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 8 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly over and threshing progressing. Harvesting of spring crops commenced. Preparations for kharif cultivation going on. Early sown seed germinating. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Kohistan Taluka, whence owing to scarcity of grazing cattle are being taken to other parts of Sind.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvesting nearly over. Fodder scarce. Cattle in poor condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and division of rabi produce continue in the remaining three talukas. Preparations for kharif cultivation general. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing continues. Fodder scarce in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Mithrau Canal opened on 10th. Scarcity of grass continues throughout the district.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 9th May 1896).—Land being manured for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of lands progressing. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 9th May 1896).—Unreaped rabi crops in some places in good condition. Fields being manured for the next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in petha mahal Hansot. Prices continue normal.

Surat.—For week ending 9th May 1896).—Land being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Preparation of land for next season continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 11th May 1896).—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season's crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 6th and 12th, 2° warm on 7th and from 9th to 11th, and 3° warm on 8th. Vapour in air excessive from 6th to 9th and on 12th, and normal on 10th and 11th. Wind normal.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rab burning in progress. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops almost completed. Rab burning in progress. Agricultural stock good except in Devgad, Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—Lands being perpared for the next season throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Ploughing continues. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in two talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 9th May 1896).—Rain for week at Sangola 3 cents. Land being prepared for the next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Karmala and Pandharpur talukas and fall in the Barsi, Madha and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in four talukas. Reaping completed. Ploughing continues.

Bijapur.—Preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain from 13 cents to 1 inch 45 cents in ten talukas. Cotton picking completed.

Kanara.—Reaping continues on ghats. Preparations for monsoon crops commenced. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress.

Wadhwan.—Fodder and water sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

The following season report was received too late for publication in the last "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Kaira.—(For week ending 2nd May 1896.) Rabi crops almost reaped. Fields being manured for the next rains. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healtby. Prices continue normal.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 14TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·561	S	2	106·5	84·5	23	...	1·89	−1·45
Agra	29·571	SW	4	106·0	83·7	19	...	0·22	−1·49
Cawnpore	29·597	WSW	3	107·0	78·6	33	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·586	C	3	108·6	79·3	32	..	0·87	−1·31
Jhansi	29·623	SW	2	109·7	86·7	12	...	0·64	−1·09
Jacobabad	29·552	SE	4	116·1	78·6	48	...	1·00	−0·39
Karachi	29·670	WSW	13	9·3	80·0	79	...	0·14	−1·70
Jeypore	29·653	W	6	109·1	78·9	24	...	0·31	−1·48
Ajmere	29·662	W	4	107·4	86·5	27	...	0·07	−1·51
Deesa	29·716	WNW	10	112·0	77·0	40	...	..	−0·59
Ahmedabad	29·726	WNW	4	111·3	79·1	44	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·698	W	20	106·6	76·9	45	...	0·14	−0·49
Rajkot	29·750	WSW	15	106·9	75·2	63	...	0·03	−0·57
Veraval	29·774	WNW	10	87·1	78·8	87	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·672	NNE	11	107·0	81·6	45	...	0·04	−1·13
Indore	29·661	NW	6	107·5	80·6	29	...	0·08	−1·08
Saugor	29·632	Calm	2	107·8	80·1	16	...	0·44	−2·23
Jubbulpore	29·611	NNE	3	110·0	79·6	20	...	0·10	−2·99
Hoshangabad	29·632	W	3	110·4	90·4	16	...	0·25	−1·96
Khandwa	29·683	NW	10	111·2	86·1	32	...	...	−1·54
Raipur	29·606	SW	6	109·5	87·4	26	...	0·45	−2·51
Nagpur	29·589	NNE	4	111·2	83·0	27	...	0·45	−2·98
Amraoti	29·631	WNW	4	109·9	85·2	30	...	...	−2·70
Akola	29·658	WNW	10	111·6	86·2	27	...	0·04	−2·98
Surat	29·753	Calm	C	97·2	81·1	70	...	...	−0·36
Malegaon	29·725	WNW	13	107·3	78·6	40	...	..	−1·48
Bombay	29·815	WNW	8	91·4	82·2	70	...	0·06	−0·87
Poona	29·793	WSW	19	100·5	72·9	59	...	2·87	+0·32
Ahmednagar	29·726	NW	10	104·4	70·4	?	...	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·750	WNW	5	107·1	76·7	35	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·741	NW	6	107·3	79·0	42	...	0·71	−2·44
Ratnagiri	29·823	WNW	8	92·4	81·8	66	...	0·34	−0·56
Belgaum	29·794	WSW	19	93·2	69·7	61	...	2·65	−2·40
Goa	29·827	NW	14	90·0	83·4	68	...	0·36	...
Karwar	29·827	NW	8	90·2	82·9	63	...	0·48	−2·87
Mangalore	29·835	Calm	3	91·3	78·4	70	...	5·44	−0·31
Calicut	29·812	NW	14	92·2	80·5	70	...	6·81	−5·71
Cochin	29·819	NW	S	91·3	82·1	70	...	13·85	−5·84
Bangalore	29·811	WSW	10	96·3	68·8	69	...	5·51	−2·03
Secunderabad	29·610	W	7	109·3	74·8	34	...	1·28	−2·75
Masulipatam	29·658	SSE	12	95·6	82·1	92	...	0·90	−8·22
Bellary	29·761	W	11	105·7	78·8	49	...	3·75	−0·22
Cuddapah	29·734	NW	F	111·	87·0	40	...	6·95	+0·21
Madras	29·685	W	7	99·0	81·5	46	...	19·85	−1·88
Coimbatore	29·778	SW	4	100·9	74·3	69	...	3·44	−5·40
Trichinopoly	29·723	W	13	106·7	76·4	63	..	9·60	−2·64
Negapatam	29·707	SW	11	105·6	81·4	56	..	38·19	+6·10
Colombo	29·801	WSW	11	90·5	82·6	77	..	34·51	−13·08
Aden	29·806	S	15	96·4	81·3	71	...	1·10	−2·04

In column " Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jacobabad and Masulipatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Malegaon, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and firesh to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Jeypore, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Trichinopoly, and 12 at Ajmere Rajkot and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Indore, Jubbulpore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum very largely so at Hoshangabad and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Masulipatam, and the skies are partially cloudy at Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Nagapur, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the eastwards of longitude 80° is unsettled. The increase of humidity in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency shows that the weather will remain more or less cloudy. A telegram received yesterday from Seychelles reports " moderate to fresh south-east trades, cloudless sky and lightning to south-east." The average wind velocity at Seychelles was 5 or 6 miles per hour on the 9th and 10th, while it was 12 miles per hour on the 11th and 12th, thereby indicating that south-easterly winds are increasing in force in the Indian Ocean.

The s s Vadala left Mauritius on the 29th April, and reports having experienced upto latitude 2° 46' N., longitude 65° 46' E., at noon on the 7th May, moderate to light north-easterly and light south-easterly and southerly winds, a moderate to smooth sea, occasional passing clouds and passing showers ; to arrival on the 13th, moderate to light north-westerly winds, passing clouds and a smooth to slight sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Thursday's pressure has increased slightly in west and centre of the Eeninsula and decreased elsewhere. The fall is greatest in the Punjab, Upper Sind and the low pressure area noticed in the north-west yesterday has developed into depression. Readings are also low over south of the Central Provinces and the gradients are moderately steep over the Peninsula. Winds are cyclonic in North-West India between north and west and central parts of the county and the Peninsula and south westerly over the Bay and the Gangetic Plain and easterly in Assam, North Bengal. The force is fresh in several western, central and southern stations, but light in the north. The temperature has risen in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and changed only slightly elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive everywhere, most so in the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum is a hundred and sixteen in Jacobabad and rain has fallen in Assam, East Bengal, Burma and South Peninsula. Moulmein has received one and Tinnevelly one and a-half inch of rain.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE JHALLAWAR DEPOSITION.

WRITING in " Truth " on the Jhallawar case, Mr. Labouchere says :—Since my reference a short time ago to the deposition of the Maharajah of Jhallawar, a bulky package of over a hundred pages of foolscap, containing copies of official correspondence and official documents, has been sent to me on behalf of his Highness. The papers deal not only with the circumstances of the Prince's deposition, but with the whole course of his relations with the Government of India during the past twelve or fourteen years. Unfortunately I have neither time nor space just now to undertake the formidable task of going into the matter in detail ; but in view of what I had read of the facts of the case, I can fully understand the outburst of indignation that the treatment of the Prince has excited, and the uneasiness it has caused in other feudatory States. It would seem from what has occurred every native ruler in these States is practically liable to deposition and banishment simply upon the strength of the "ex parte" reports of any spiteful, or meddlesome, or overbearing Resident or Agent whose displeasure he has incurred. Some of the charges the Political Agent preferred against the Maharajah of Jhallawar were of the most frivolous character, and others were couched in the vaguest terms ; but all appear to have been implicitly accepted as true by the Government. As a formality the Prince was called upon for a written explanation, but there was nothing whatever in the natnre of a judicial inquiry. His applications for a Commission of Inquiry were refused, and he was even denied an opportunity of personally laying his case before the Viceroy. An Indian peasant, accused of the most trumpery offence, is entitled to a trial before he is punished ; an Indian Prince is dethroned without even the pretence of a trial.

In addition to the documents mentioned above, I have also received many letters respecting the case, together with columns of extracts from the Indian Press. Among the latter is one highly interesting statement. It is to the effect that when the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Fund was started and the Government of India sent round the hat through all the Native States, the Prince of Jhallawar refused to subscribe. In consequence, the then Political Agent was (in effect) instructed by the Foreign Office to "make it hot" for the Maharajah, which he did in sundry ways. " Ever since then," it is added, "the Prince has been harassed with attentions from the Foreign Office, who have at last culminated their persecution by summary deposition." It is not a native journal, but the "Morning Post" of Allahabad, which makes this statement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taurus, 1,367 tons, Captain H Wald, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Euplectela, 2,807 tons, Captain F Morris, sailed yesterday for Port Said, in ballast.

THE s s Mogul, 2,353 tons, Captain W H Wright, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE s s Arab 2,674 tons, Captain A S Nash, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 18 cases opium, 2 horses and the following passengers :—Mrs Buchanan, Mrs A M Mier, two boys, one native officer, Mr and Mrs Davies, Mr and Mrs. Holsbery, Mr and Mrs Renwick and three children, Mrs Wissman, Mr Beaumont, Mr Fabil, Col Cory, Mr Palin, Mr Matheson, Mr A Curim and wife, Mr Cassum Alli Fatmabai and 181 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Zellvoyer and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Eidvold, 2,296 tons, Captain T Schlyder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th April), with a cargo of 5,600 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R I Greaves, Surgn Captain Nowland, Mr Isac Sholam Obadiat, Mr and Mrs Devatia and two children, Mr Hajee Gulam and three others, Mr Hajee Sulliman, Mr I M Shields, Mr Hajee Alikhadery, Mrs Mariambai and two ladies and three infants, Mrs Abdoola Israel and two children, Mr Isaac Mansoor and 65 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Yarra, 2,084 tons, Captain H de Manbeuge, arrived in harbour yeterday from China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kobe to Port Said—Mr Van Dockin. From Hongkong to Marseilles—Mr Gauther and family, Mr Jamoa Dir, Mr Governante Gauther, Mr Elliot and family, Mr Culver. From Haiphong to Marseilles—Mr Beir, Mr Serrandi, Mr Courrundy and mother, Mr Bussy and Mr Joune. From Saigon to Marseilles—Mr Laffette, Mr Marquis and family, Mr Plainant, Mr Berthel and family, Mr Roy, Mr Oudin, Mr Lepidi, Mr Couginean, Mr Michaux, Mr and Mrs Maurel, Mr Flessing, Mr Clement, Mr Bertho, Mr Cayaux, Mr Adeilhar, Mrs Ehio Mrs Ehio, Mrs Ehio Vial and Miss Play. From Singapore to Marseilles—Mr R P Martin, Miss Carlson and Miss Seneatan. From Colombo—Mr T Headrick, Mrs Buttell, Miss Moore, Mr Haddock and Mr Alison.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
84	Chilka (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, April 26.
	Eidsvold (s)	Schlyder	Calcutta, April 30.
	H. M. S. Sappho (s)	Tisdall	Plymouth, April 17.
	Yarra (s)	Manbeuge	Shanghai, April 25.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Kiiwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Daniel	China.
	Euplecta (s)	Morris	Port Said,

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arab, Nash, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Mogul, Wright, for Hull.
,, Taurus, Wald, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Po, for Genoa, &c.
,, Chilka, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May — ARRIVALS.
11 Nubia s — Browne — London, April 14.
Clan Macgregor s — Harrison — Glasgow, March 22.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macrae s—75 hogsheads ale, Eduljee and Co.
Nubia s—5 bales paper, Abdool Hoosen Tyebjee ; 120 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—18 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—4 bales paper, Yakoobally Sooltanally and Co ; 5 cases Cutlery, Esmail Habib.

FROM LONDON.
Carthage s—21 packages medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—15 cases rum and 11 cases port, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Mogul s—2 cases soap, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM HULL.
Congo s—12 cases papers and envelopes, A H Kikabhoy ; 20 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—3 drums rectified spirit, Bertie Smith and Co.
Benares s—16 cases glassware, &c. E Peermahomed and Co ; 1 butt sherry, 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 17 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.
Stolzenfels s—27 cases glassware, M Curramsee ; 21 cases glass, Tyabally Ebramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Benares s—45 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Carthage s—16 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels s—12 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 191 cases window glass, Shamsee Liladhur.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—2 cases gold paper, F Mahomedally.

FROM DUNDEE.
Benares s—95 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BOUGLOGNE.
Carthage s—24 packages glassware and provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR GLASGOW.
Nubia s—64 cwts condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—67 bales woo's, Cooverjee Vusunjee ; 100 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee ; 350 bales cotton, Bhugwandas Purshotam and Co ; 500 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell ; 100 bales cotton waste, H Kursonjee.
Haddon Hall s—60 bales wool, Bhicanchund Balckisondas ; 110 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—6 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 104 cwts gum, Veljee, Madhowjee ; 90 cwts gum, T Jamnadas ; 57 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee ; 4 cases nutmegs, and 1 cases mace, Jeverchund Parpia ; 200 cwts dullseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR HULL.
Mogul s—2400 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Algoa s—660 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 3728 cwts bone meal, Croft Mooy and Co ; 2301 cwts linseed, 2001 cwts rapeseed, and 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 110 bales cotton, 70 0 cwt poppyseed, 1000 cwts rapeseed, and 600 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4000 cwts poppyseed, and 201 cwts mustardseed. A Blascheck and Co ; 1000 cwts bone meals R Kaderbhoy ; 410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 151 [illegible] Hurjee Govindjee ; 2001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Kt Companion s—30 0 cwts rapeseed, and 1000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Kt Bachelor s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1317 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Nubia s—4000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 110 cwts fennel seed, and 115 cwts jeeraseed, N Futchally and Co.
Idar s—4,320 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,460 cwts castor seed and 224 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 6,501 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Po s—38 tons old iron, C Boggiano ; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,552 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Sheikh s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 1,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Ramillies s—500 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co ; 300 bales cotton and 2,450 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Kt. Companion s—3,000 cwts linseed and 2,125 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4, 17 cwts linseed, 2,008 cwts mustardseed and 1,125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,021 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
[illegible] Rowa s—5,250 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,187 cwts linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
[illegible] s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,498 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.
Po s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co : 1,005 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.
Kt. Companion s—6,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Nubia s—15 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 2 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Hydaspes s—119 bales twist, M Byramjee ; 200 bales twist, P F Talati ; 10 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 375 cwts onions, A H Cumroodin and Co ; 250 cwts onions, H Oosman Abba ; 2 cwts fishmaws and 1½ cwts ivory, Muncherjee Framjee ; 533 cwts sharkfins, R Fazal, 137 cwts sharkfins, N Cassombhoy and Co ; 33 cwts sharkfins, M Mooraj ; 22 cwts jardaloo, N Vicumsy ; 4½ cwts fishmaws and 70½ cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Hydaspes s—73 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 105 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chanda s—150 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The Female's Friend.—So soon as the human functions are disordered, they should be rectified. It is a hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting more distant organs. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be at once so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders affecting the other sex. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their purifying, regulating and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision: The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PEARSE & CO.'S Toilet Ammonia is an Invaluable preparation for all Toilet Purposes in this Hot Climate. Per Bot., As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8. Ask for PEARSE & Co.'s only. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

MANGOES.—Bombay Mangoes, Alphonso, Rs. 3, and Pyree Mangoes Rs. 2 per Dozen. Outstation Orders executed. B. TUKINA, Khara Kua, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—By Auction, at Westrep, House, Malabar Hill, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. A BAY WALER HORSE, 15-2, six years old, Regularly ridden, quiet, no tricks, accustomed to carry 16 Stones.

FOR SALE.—Robinson's Hot Air ENGINE, ½ Man Power, New. Apply to "A.," care of this Office.

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WANTED, a retired HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Up-country. Salary Rs. 25. Apply No. "C 44," forwarding copies of Certificates.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate ... 4 0
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PRICES.
Large bottles .... each Rs. 3 0
Small " .... " 1 12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, some 21 lakhs out of the 60 lakhs offered were placed at 1s. 1 7-8d. and 39 lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 29-32d. which rates show a decline of 7-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment prices. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d.

Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday to 111 7-8. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £63 7-16. The market rate of discount was put up 1-8 per cent. on short London Bills, at 7-8 per cent., at which that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper remained. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 31d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 67 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ cents per oz.

Brown rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31½ per 416lbs, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 4 13-32d.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower; and Broach was down again 1-32d. in all grades. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 5-16 cents per lb.; but August Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and we now give the following comparison between this season's total Receipts and those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	6,000	3,000	2,000
Four days' do.	26,000	21,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	5,035,000	7,749,000	5,712,000

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly Returns of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India are to hand, and we give below our usual comparative statement of the same, from which it appears that the missions to this Presidency for the month of April were materially larger, in every item of *Cloth* and in *Yarn*, than those in March, and also in April last year. Comparing the missions to Bombay alone for the completed four months of the present year we also find a large increase in *Plain, Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* as against the same period in 1895; but a falling off in *Yarns*.

	Apr. 1896.	Mar. 1896.	Apr. 1895.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	45,150,000	31,400,000	32,550,000
Coloured do. ... "	5,450,000	4,000,000	2,800,000
Printed do. ... "	9,450,000	8,850,000	5,500,000
Twist .... lbs.	1,450,000	100,000	1,050,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	93,000,000	77,050,000	53,550,000
Coloured do. ... "	5,500,000	5,550,000	1,300,000
Printed do. ... "	6,200,000	3,550,000	1,100,000
Twist .... lbs.	1,350,000	1,450,000	750,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	3,450,000	4,900,000	9,100,000
Coloured do. ... "	650,000	650,000	1,050,000
Printed do. ... "	1,000,000	700,000	1,500,000
Twist .... lbs.	1,100,000	1,200,000	650,000

Bombay only for 4 months—	1896.	1895.
Plain Cottons .... yds.	194,400,000	157,750,000
Coloured do. .... "	19,950,000	12,000,000
Printed do. .... "	36,950,000	23,450,000
Twist .... lbs.	3,950,000	4,250,000

COTTON.—In our local market for this staple a fair amount of business has been done for account of exporters, whose purchases sum up 2,700 bales, consisting of 1,000 Ujain at Rs. 164¼; 500 each of Compta, at Rs. 195¼; and Dharwar, at Rs. 198; 300 Dhulia at Rs. 162-69¼; and 200 each of Khandwa at Rs. 179; and Barampore, at Rs. 179. The Mills have taken only 400 Khandwa, at Rs. 182-3, and 100 Bhagolkote, at Rs. 182 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady with prices on the previous level.

WHEAT and SEEDS are the same as yesterday in every respect, viz., markets steady; business moderate; and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,741	bales.
Wheat	47,498	cwts.
Linseed	22,711	"
Rapeseed	6,168	"
Gingelly	763	"
Poppyseed	4,770	"
Groundnuts	1,049	"
Castorseed	5,808	"
Rice	19,468	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, with nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-8 to 29-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 15-16 to 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair business being reported both ways, at these quotations, late in the day, however, the Bazaar continuing strong buyers, rates receded further, closing quiet and weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·46¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 110¼ for cash, and at 110 7-16 for the 1st June settling day but became firmer before the close and rates left off at 110 9-16 and 110¼ in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been more animation in this market to-day and prices of Mill shares have in a number of cases advanced to the revised quotations in our list. In other lines there has not been much change, prices generally being steady.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Duff-Gillespie, Vet Major, Bombay, A V D, on leave, from Kirkee.

Biddel, Lt, Bombay, 2nd M I, on leave, from Raipur.

Quactrough, Lt and Qr-Mr, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 14.

Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar

Morton, Surgn-Capt, Madras, I M S, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Maclean, Lt, Punjab, K O I Bord, from Pindi.

MAY 14.

Wood, Lt-Col, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, on general leave, from Newzealand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th May, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Government Resolution, No. 2060, dated 6th May 1896, is published for information:—Captain T. W. Cuffe, Commanding Bombay Light Horse is granted leave out of India for 7½ months with effect from the 15th May, 1896.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MADRAS ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 12.)

Mr G T Mackenzie, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, with effect from the re-opening of the Court after the annual vacation.

Mr H Moberly, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Godavery, to join on relief at Tanjore by Mr G Stokes.

Mr E A Elwin, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Bellary, with effect from the re-opening of the District Court, after the annual vacation.

Mr A Thompson, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Magte of the Dist Nellore.

Mr E A Elwin, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Ganjam.

Mr A L Vibert, to be Asst and to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Magte of the District, Coimbatore.

Mr B P Thomas, Asst Supt of Police, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 17th May, 1896.

Mr C G, Todhunter, I C S, Depy Registrar to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, from 7th May to 13th July, 1896, during the absence of Mr D W G Cowie, I C S, on leave, or until further orders.

The Rev C D, Giles, M A, to act as Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

The Rev J W Cassels, M A, to act as Chaplain of St Mark's Bangalore.

The Rev At Bird, B A, to act as Chaplain of Poonamallee.

Mr Cl Lawrence, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 150 per mensem and is posted to the III Circle in Chief Engineer's memo. is posted to the Cuddapah Division.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 13.

10 p.m. ... ... [illegible]

THURSDAY.—MAY 14.

6 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
10 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
2 p.m. ... ... [illegible]
4 p.m. ... ... [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—May 4, at Bir Tea Estate, Kangra Valley, of acute pneumonia, Harry Hooper Clarke, aged 35 years.

HENNESSY—May 9, at Darjeeling, Ada Gertrude, the wife of George T Hennessy, Muttrapore, Malda.

PURDY—May 6, at Kalunga Station, B N Ry, after short illness from enteric fever, Charles Purdy, aged 47 years.

WAHAB—May 7, at Simla, the result of an accident, Katherine Mary, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Colonel R A Wahab, Royal Engineers.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

UNQUESTIONABLY the nonchalant announcement of the Secretary of State for India that the apportioning of the expense of the Indian Contingent is "being considered" has evoked the strongest indignation amongst Europeans and Natives alike in this country. Our Simla correspondent was the first to make known the extraordinarily one-sided character of the financial arrangements in contemplation. India, it appears, is to continue to pay, maintain, and equip the three thousand men who form the first instalment of the military force to be diverted for an indefinite time from their proper duties in India. "Surplus," expenditure, whatever that may mean, will or may be paid by Egypt, not by Great Britain. The British troops, which are employed in this country are paid, maintained, and equipped by the Indian treasury, which has also to pay heavily for the maintenance of the depots in England of the regiments while so employed, and during their transit out and home. Why should not this principle be observed when Indian troops are employed in the Soudan? They are sent to that distant region for some purpose which may be Italian or Egyptian, or international, but is in no sense Indian. They go to the Soudan, either (1) to enable Italy to hold Kassala against the Dervishes, and make head against the Abyssinians, or (2) to help Egypt to recover Dongola, and co-operate in the re-conquest of the whole of the Soudan, so that (3) when the time comes, Great Britain will be in a position to restore Egypt to the Egyptians, not as it now is, but as it was when we first intervened in its domestic politics. Thus the Indian taxpayer is to be called upon to finance a military expedition which may subserve Italian or Egyptian interests, and respond to the new and quite unexpected sentimentalism that seeks to re-establish the *status quo ante* in the Soudan as the indispensable preliminary to the evacuation of Egypt. Supposing these vague and varying purposes, which change their colour and outline every forty-eight hours, are each and all worthy of large sacrifices, military and monetary, the question arises why should India alone be singled out for the distinguished honour of making these sacrifices? The British Budget contains no provision for military operations in the Soudan, for the express reason that as they interest Egypt, Egyptian resources must meet charges. The self-governing Colonies, which have recently rent the heavens with tumultuous declarations of their determination to shed their blood like water at the behest of the Mother Country, have not been asked to send a single regiment to the Soudan. Surely they would have responded with enthusiasm to an appeal from Mr. Chamberlain to uphold Imperial interests in the Valley of the Nile.

But it does not appear that the Colonial Secretary ever dreamed of emulating the promptitude and disinterestedness with which the Secretary of State for India telegraphed to Simla to send three thousand of the pick of the Indian army to garrison Suakin. It was not considered necessary to consult the Government of India on the subject. No pains were taken to gild the pill by offering some of the Indian regiments a post of honour. The order directed that they garrison a sea-port, while the Egyptian battalions march to the front to cover themselves with glory at hand-grips with the enemy. No officer in India is so simple or so humble-minded as to really believe that three thousand of the best troops of the Indian army will sit down behind the walls of Suakin while the Egyptian battalions bear the burden and heat of the day in the open desert. So far as considerations of heat come in there will be no lack of it in Suakin, where the thermometer stands at 128 degrees in the shade. But the fine regiments about to sail from Bombay for the Red Sea littoral at the beginning of the hot weather look forward with reasonable confidence to active service of a more exciting kind than that enjoyed by the honest Somalis who spend their lives in the stokehole of a P. and O. steamer. There is fair prospect of a harvest of glory to be reaped in the hot and arid plains of the Soudan. The Sikhs and our Bombay Lancers with their British officers will go to the combat as to a wedding feast. Why is not this military enthusiasm more world-wide? One would suppose that the loyal and chivalrous Colonists who cabled their fealty to the Colonial Office a few weeks since, would have taken occasion on the wing, when it is a question of overturning the hideous despotism of the Khalifa, of avenging Gordon, of restoring the Soudan to Egypt, of helping our staunchest allies against the degenerate Christians of Abyssinia. It is inexplicable and disappointing, but it is also quite clear, that the self-governing Colonies have not been moved to do anything of the kind. The Secretary of the Colonies apparently has been strangely forgetful that it is his duty to remind them of their obligation to act up to their professions; he should not have left it to Lord George Hamilton to stand forward alone when asking for brave men to champion such and so many causes. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain had a shrewd notion that a suggestion of the kind addressed to the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies would not have been acknowledged with the formula which the Government of India so gracefully adopts from oriental precedent, "To hear is to obey!" It could be wished that Lord Elgin and his Council had the presence of mind when approached on the subject by Lord George Hamilton to inquire what part the Colonies were expected to take in this big Soudan speculation, which is growing in magnitude from week to week. It is ill leaving all the pulling to one willing horse.

The principle is of far greater importance than might be supposed from the prudent moderation of the demand for a contingent, limited—in the first instance—to three thousand men. Everyone knows instinctively that before the end of this business the number of Indian troops on African soil will be nearer thirty thousand than thirty hundred. Already we hear ominous hints that the military authorities find the strain severe, and are driven to consider the question of raising again [illegible]. For it must be borne [illegible] regiments are now [illegible] Indian frontier as it stood only the other day. The 24th Baluchis has been already sent to another patch of the Dark Continent recently taken over from the British East African Company. Four Indian regiments are in Chitral, and two in Waziristan—distant countries, which were outside the frontier of India a couple of years ago. We shall presently hear conclusive arguments for adding one or perhaps two divisions to the depleted strength of the Army of India. If twenty or thirty thousand, or even ten thousand of our Indian garrison be sent two thousand miles from our shores to take part in campaigns for the re-conquest of the Soudan, such a demand will have a certain plausibility. The case for an increase of our Indian garrison may even be strengthened by telegrams from St. Petersburg that preparations are being made for the immediate development of the Trans-Caspian railway system in the direction of Herat. Thus it may easily happen that while we have to submit not only to the burden of heavy expenditure on the troops sent to the Soudan, on an errand the true purpose and scope of which has never been divulged, we shall be constrained by the stress of circumstances no longer under our control, to make large additions to the permanent strength of the army. That is not a prospect which the Government of India can look forward to with equanimity. The time seems to have come when the Viceroy in Council might well return to the Secretary of State the laconic telegram addressed on a memorable occasion by Lord Kimberley to Lord Lansdowne: "You do not understand the situation!"

THE reader who supposes that the annual report of the "Botanical Gardens under the Government of Ceylon" contains nothing more interesting than an account of what has been done at the Peradeniya, Hakgalla, Heneratgoda, and Badulla gardens will be agreeably surprised to find that the report deals with questions of prime importance to the mercantile community of the island, for it contains an account of the tea and coffee crops for the year. We learn that for the former crop the season of 1895 was very favourable, the yield being everywhere good. The total export was 98,581,061 lb., against 84,591,714 lb. last year, showing the very large increase of over thirteen million pounds. Nine years ago, the whole crop was not so large as this increase of a single year, nearly as much as the whole crop of 1887. The area now covered with tea is estimated at over 300,000 acres, and a small but steady extension is still going on. The average price remained much as in 1894—*i.e.*, about 8½d. per lb., or perhaps a little more. There was a substantial increase in the export to Australia, which attained over nine million pounds. Dr. Tremen also reports a successful year for the coffee crops, the exports amounting to 65,833 cwt., being double the quantity of the previous year. No less than six thousand cwt. of this is native coffee, which is quadruple the amount sent away in 1894. The growth in exports is due not to any increased acreage, but to better crops; probably with less chances of infection, coffee has now to bear fewer "attacks" of the leaf-disease, that nearly killed the industry some years ago, and so is able to ripen more fruit. Liberian coffee as yet shows no increase; but this seems likely to be altered in the future, as a considerable area has been planted in recent years, and mostly appears to be yielding good results.

HOWEVER well coffee planters in Ceylon may have succeeded in the last year or two in overcoming the leaf-disease that so completely changed the economic conditions prevailing in the Island twenty years ago, there is no likelihood whatever of the coffee taking its old place as the chief economic product. Ceylon tea has so well established itself in the European markets, and its cultivation is so free from the uncertainties attending coffee planting, that the colonists are not likely to return to the old love that played them so falsely in the past. The fragrant berry seems to have a much better chance before it in British Central Africa, where its production is increasing by leaps and bounds. The single plant which was taken out to Nyassaland a few years ago by a Scottish gardener is now the parent of many millions of trees, and it is estimated that this year no less than three hundred and twenty tons of coffee will be available for export. This estimate is contained in a report addressed to Sir H. H. Johnston by Mr. M. Master, the sub-commissioner in charge of the Blantyre district. It remains to be seen whether the industry will prove as profitable to those who have invested money and labour thereon, as was the case with the pioneers of coffee planting in Ceylon. At present, great difficulties stand in the way of the planters, foremost amongst them being the decrease in the available supply of local labour and the consequent rise in wages. The planter now has to pay no less than five shillings a month—or its equivalent—to his native "boy," as against the two shillings a month which about a year ago was the local rate of wages in coffee plantations in Central Africa. Land, too, in the township of Blantyre has doubled or trebled in value during the past twelve months, and other economic changes are taking place which, so far as the immediate future is concerned, do not augur well for the planters.

THERE are few members of the House of Commons in whom business men in India can feel a greater interest than the octogenarian who has just applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, Sir John Pender, for he is at the head of the Eastern, the Eastern Extension, the Cape, and other systems of sub-marine telegraphy. Sir John may be regarded as the Grand Old Man of Ocean cables. He was originally a merchant in London, Glasgow, and Manchester, and when the project of laying an Atlantic cable was first mooted he was one of the 345 persons who each contributed a thousand pounds sterling for the experiment to be tried. The investment so satisfied Sir John that at a later stage he gave his personal guarantee for a quarter of a million in connection with the work. Sir John represented Wick Burghs for thirteen years up to 1885, when he was displaced by a more advanced Liberal, Mr. McDonald Cameron, with a majority of 45 only. Sir John Pender was unable to agree with the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone, but at the election of 1886 he did not succeed in wooing the men of Wick Burghs from their allegiance to the statesman he had himself followed up to that time. Mr. Cameron's majority was 224. However, at the 1892 election Sir John once more became the representative of Wick Burghs with a majority over the sitting member of 127. At the general election last year he only retained his seat by a majority of 24 votes. This "wobbling" on the part of the canny Scot electors will ensure for them an exceptional amount of attention during the next two or three weeks. The Unionists will do their best to retain the *status quo*, while the Opposition will strain every nerve to follow up the consolation recent elections have afforded them, by winning back the seat they so nearly captured last July. For his services in the cause of ocean telegraphy, Sir John Pender has been honoured by several foreign potentates, his decorations including the Turkish Grand Order of Medjidie, the Knight Commandership of St. Saviour of Greece, and the Order of the Rose of Portugal. But no doubt he values more highly than all these the K. C. M. G., granted him by the Queen-Empress, whose Dominions he has done so much to weld together by ocean cable.

IN referring to the system of primary education in Japan the other day, we did not enter into any explanation of the apportionment of cost between the Imperial and the local exchequers. On this aspect of the question we learn that properly speaking the primary schools are maintained by the commune or village rates only. But when the township or village is unable to bear this burden the Provincial assembly is enabled to give subventions from the prefectural rates. Thus it will be seen that so far from bearing the main part of the cost, the Imperial Government does not contribute anything towards the cost of primary education, which has all to be locally borne. Normal schools and middle schools (which give preparatory courses for academical training) are supported by prefectural rates, but subventions are made from Imperial funds under certain well-defined conditions. Taking Tokyo as an example of the amount spent on public instruction in Japan we find that the expenditure in the last year for which returns are available was yen 404,354. As the population of the capital is 1,409,869, this gives a total of a little more than 21 yen per hundred of the population. This amount does not seem at all extravagant for a compulsory system of education, but it is evident that Tokyo spends more on education than in any department of Municipal Administration. The same return shows that the total local taxation of the city is only 771,508 yen, or less than double the amount spent on education alone. There are in all 23,396 primary schools in Japan, and the amount spent upon them is about 9,500,000 yen per annum.

As will be seen from our police reports a case of cruelty to a buffalo was decided yesterday, by Mr. Dastur, the 4th Presidency Magistrate, who fined the delinquent Rs. 20. We believe the form of cruelty described by the Health Department Inspector is unusual on this side of India, although not unknown in Bengal. The prosecution was conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

IN consequence of the resignation of Col. A. B. Mein and Mr. T. W. Cuffe, there are two more vacancies in the Corporation. Both are Government nominees. Mr. Cuffe vacates his seat on the Standing Committee.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains an application from the Surat Municipality for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1879:—The Loan is required for the construction of water works for supplying the city of Surat with water. The estimate of the cost of the work is Rs. 8,50,000. It is proposed to borrow the six lakhs on the security of the revenues of the Surat Municipality. The money will be received between the 1st March 1896 and 31st December 1897. Tenders will be invited for the whole sum required or for portions at such intervals as may be most convenient. The loan is required for a period not exceeding 30 years. Interest will be paid at 4 per cent. per annum = Rs. 24,000 per annum; Rs. 20,000 will be set apart yearly for repayment of the principal; Rs. 15,000 will be required for annual working expenses; total Rs. 59,000 per annum. This is on the assumption that the whole of the loan will be raised, but it is confidently hoped that if the rate of exchange falls no lower, five lakhs at the most will be enough. The present balance in hand, including money already paid to the Public Works Department for commencing the water works and private donations promised, already exceeds three lakhs. The annual receipts and expenditure for the last three years, together with estimates for the future, are submitted and show that a surplus of Rs. 83,090 may safely be anticipated.

THE value of silver received at the mint for the week ending May 12, on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage was Rs. 7,28,000. Dollars were transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Rs. 4,04,000; the balance in hand comprises—silver held on account of the tenderers Rs. 20,32,000; silver held on account of the Government Rs. 14,81,000—total Rs. 35,13,000. There is in addition awaiting assay—bullion received for British Dollar coinage Rs. 19,70,000, in value.

IN place of Colonel H. L. Nutt, now on leave, H. E. the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., to act as Political Superintendent, Savantwadi, and Commandant of the Savantwadi Local Corps.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, is appointed to act as Assistant Political Superintendent and an ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

LIEUTENANT J. R. B. G. CARTER, is appointed additional assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

MR. R. MACTIER, on relief by Mr. M. Kennedy at Poona, will perform the duty of District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District.

THE appointment of Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, son of our popular Police Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Satara District, is duly announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, on return from leave will take up the duty of District Superintendent of Police in the Nassik District *vice* Mr. H. Scannell.

MR. T. S. GREENWAY, is appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Nassik District.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that Mr. E. Hosking, I.C.S., has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to India within the period of his leave.

THE Governor-in-Council has confirmed the appointment made by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay of Mr. Thomas Kerr Anderson, barrister-at-law, to act as Assistant Commissioner and taxing officer, during the absence of Mr. A. K. Oliver.

DURING the absence of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on leave, Rao Bahadur Becharlal Jivanlal, Acting Huzur Accountant Officer, Surat, is appointed to act as City Magistrate at Surat, in addition to his own duties.

THE privilege leave of one month granted to Mr. R. Thom, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is commuted retrospectively into furlough on medical certificate for nine months with effect from January last.

DURING the absence of Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, who is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

L. C. SWIFTE, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege of absence for three months.

MR. R. E. CANDY, I.C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOTTENTOT RISING IN GERMAN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A serious rising has taken place amongst the Hereros Hottentots in South-West Africa, and a further reinforcement of German troops is necessary for its suppression.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

General Joubert has been elected Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Sixty-three cases and twenty-two deaths took place, yesterday, from cholera at Alexandria.

DEPARTURE OF ITALIAN TROOPS FROM ABYSSINIA.

Advices from Massowah state that fifteen thousand Italian troops are embarking there homeward bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

THE AMIR AND THE KAFFIRS.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Latest news from Kabul states that the Amir has issued instructions to Ghulam Haidar Khan to return at an early date to Kabul.

The Amir has again expressed his desire that the Kaffirs should be treated with the utmost leniency.

In regard to political affairs the reports of the British Agency Munshi are highly favourable. The new British Agent joins the Kabul Agency next month.

THE FORTHCOMING TRADE REVIEW.

The annual trade review of British India for the year 1895-96 will be published by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, by the end of July.

Statistics are now being awaited from the principal Provinces. According to the approximate figures received, the trade report this year will be even more satisfactory than that shown in the review of 1893-94.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRIS.

POONA, MAY 14.

Second Lieutenant Harris, attached to the Royal Irish Rifles, died of enteric fever, on Wednesday. He was buried this evening.

OFFICERS FOR SUAKIN.

Surgeon-Major Bull and Surgeon-Lieutenant Kilkelly have been ordered to Suakin, and leave Poona to-morrow.

Dr. Bull goes in charge of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and is appointed in charge of the 31st Field Hospital at Suakin.

TONGA ACCIDENT IN MAHABLESHWAR.

On Tuesday, 12th, a party of Parsee gentlemen were returning from a picnic at the Elphinstone Point, when the ponies became unmanageable, and went over a khud.

A tree fortunately stopped the tonga, and the occupants were rescued. Mr. Rustomjee Ardesir Shroff had his ribs broken, and the others were severely bruised. One pony was killed, and the tonga smashed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilivara, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay this morning (14th instant.) She is due here on Saturday morning.

The Bombay Japan Line Steamer Osborne, left Singapore for Colombo on 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	31

MR. T. V. TWINNING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MADAME BARTON-BOOTH and Mr. S. H. Morse gave the first of their series of three entertainments at the Tivoli Theatre, yesterday afternoon. The programme was a varied one. Madame Barton-Booth recited as the first item a selection from the 3rd Act of "Hamlet," which included the famed soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," the scenes with Ophelia and the Players, and the "Play" scene. This accomplished lady has evidently laid to heart Shakespeare's advice to the player, for in everything she does she "holds as 'twere the mirror up to nature" and "nothing is overdone, or come tardy off." Madame Booth's next contribution was from "Romeo and Juliet." The exquisite Balcony scene was given with tenderness and sweetness, whilst in the well-known Potion scene she gave us another and a very fine "taste of her quality as a tragedienne." For this recital she wore a quaint 16th Century dress of velvet and satin with collar and head-dress of pearls, and we were told that the jewelled stars worn in her hair were a present from the great Madame Kistori to "her friend and sister artiste."

"Shamus O'Brien" again charmed everyone. Mr. S. H. Morse, who was very warmly received, sang the ever welcome "Come into the garden, Maud" with all the fervency of expression and beauty of voice for which he is noted. In the new vocal gavotte, sung, we believe, for the first time, he scored another and a brilliant success. He then gave "My Sweetheart when a boy"—of which the public never seem to tire of hearing him sing. His last song, "Call me back," was rendered with the greatest charm of voice and style. Mr. Morse, we are sure, has a great future before him, and we shall watch his career with interest. Mr. T. V. Twinning accompanied Mr. Morse's songs in the most sympathetic and artistic manner.

The second public afternoon entertainment will be given to-day, when an equally interesting programme is promised. We are requested to mention that students can obtain their tickets at reduced rates.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	182

* From midnight to midnight.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE particulars given in our yesterday's issue as to the probable dates of departure of the respective regiments ordered for the Soudan will be, in the main, adhered to, but a few slight alterations have been found necessary. The Sappers and Miners will not go in the Henzada, but will be transferred to one of the two boats that are yet to be chartered. This change has been made because it has been found that the Henzada is better adapted than some of the other boats for the conveyance of hospital and veterinary supplies. It will, therefore, be occupied by the two-field hospitals and a portion of the veterinary hospital. The mounted Infantry will be provided for either in one of the large ships or in two of the smaller boats, but this detail remains to be settled. The Bombay Lancers will be brought here by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and it is expected they will leave Neemuch for Bombay on the 18th instant. Most of the other troops will be conveyed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, all the inconveniences attaching to break of guage being obviated by this arrangement.

Military experts in Bombay have received with a good deal of incredulity the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon that Indian troops are not intended to take part in the operations on the Nile, and are only to be used in Suakin and its neighbourhood. Whatever may be the intention at the present moment, it is believed that General Kitchener will not leave the Indian Contingent in comparative idleness at Suakin and take less reliable Egyptian soldiers to do the actual fighting. Consequently the disappointment said to be felt at Simla in regard to this intelligence is not expressed here. Military men in Bombay are also unanimous in the opinion that the cost of the expeditionary force should not be borne by the Indian Treasury, which should only pay the expenses which would be incurred if the troops remained in the Indian Cantonments.

No vessels were chartered yesterday, although two more are still required. It is not yet definitely known how long the Transports will be retained by Government, but it is believed that it will not be for less than three months. Lieutenant Walker, of the 12th Bombay Infantry is appointed Brigade signalling officer with the Suakin Force.

Our Poona correspondent writes that Surgeon-Major Bull, Officiating Staff Surgeon, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Kilkelly, of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, both of the Indian Medical service, are amongst those ordered to Suakin with the Indian troops. Dr. Bull's departure will cause a great gap in the society. His departure is a distinct loss to the society in general and sports in particular. Dr. Kilkelly will also be much missed in sporting circles, and his loss will be distinctly felt. Both the officers arrived in Bombay on Wednesday.

PREPARATIONS AT THE DOCK.

The preparations that are going on at the Prince's Dock for landing and embarking troops are of a very vigorous kind. Through the courtesy of Mr Hand, the Dock Master, a representative of this paper yesterday had an opportunity to see the work which is being done for facilitating the embarkation of regiments. Mr. Hand, and Mr. Walker, the Deputy Dock Superintendent, both deserve great credit for making prompt and excellent arrangements. Half of the Prince's Dock has been placed at the disposal of the military authorities in connection with the embarkation of the Indian Contingent for the Soudan by the direction of the Port Trust, whose officials are rendering every assistance and facility to the military authorities. The first Transport ship chartered which our representative saw was the s.s. Vadala, which arrived in Bombay from Mauritius on Wednesday. A large gang of stevedore labourers were busily employed discharging the cargo day and night, and it is expected that this work will be concluded to-day, when the vessel will be taken to the Merewether Dry Dock for proper fitting up; and after the necessary alterations are made, she will be allotted a berth on the south-west side of the pier—"O."—The s. s. Nurani was taken to the Dry Dock yesterday morning, and the work of painting and cleaning was at once commenced. The vessel is being painted white from outside. She arrived in Bombay on the 8th inst., and the unloading of cargo was finished only yesterday. She will leave the Dry Dock on Saturday, and will be moored alongside the "N" berth on the north-west side of the Jetty.

The R. I. M. Warren Hastings entered the Dock yesterday, and was laid alongside the north wall of the dock at "H" berth. Adjoining the Warren Hastings lies the transport ship Bhundara, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company. Then comes immediately near to her the s. s. Henzada, which left the Dry Dock yesterday, and took up her position alongside the south-east side of the jetty at "Q" berth. The large covered Jetty shed was filled with cargo unloaded from inward bound vessels, but it is being cleared out as expeditiously as possible to make room for the use of the Regiments. Arrangements are made so that the trains will enter right in the dock. A large earthen ramp is erected near the "H" berth for the safe and sound landing of the horses and mules. About five or six thousand pounds of cargo was landed by the Hansa-Liner stalls and fells during the last week. Yesterday, bags of flour, hay and other stores were loaded on the vessels. A shed is set apart for a temporary office of the military officers, and special arrangements for providing water to the troops have been made. The s.s. Henzada was allowed to put out a large quantity of stick-scantling. The telephone in the pumping Engine House of the Merewether Dry Dock has been placed at the disposal of the military Officers for communications with either the District Staff office or the Royal Indian Marine.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The District and Garrison orders issued this morning contain the following notifications:—Field Operations (49-25)—The Officer Commanding the 21st Bombay Infantry will arrange to pitch a camp on the Marine Batalion parade ground at once for the accommodation of about 500 followers accompanying regiments to Suakin. He will draw the necessary camp equipage from the Arsenal and will arrange for the erection of temporary latrines, drawing the necessary receptacles and pans privy from the Commissariat Department. The Commissariat Department is authorized to issue the regulated amount of receptacles and pans privy, as may be indented for by the Officer Commanding the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry.

A Standing Committee composed as under will assemble at the Prince's Dock, at 10 a.m., daily from May 15 inclusive, until the shipment is over, to examine and survey articles of Native rations for shipment on board the vessels, proceeding to Suakin:—Members: A Native Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry; two Native Officers, 21st Bombay Infantry. The Senior to sit as President. The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will detail a Medical Officer to attend.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

By the despatch of an Indian Contingent to Saukin—laying aside the prospect of more troops having to follow—the Punjab Army is reduced by two regiments, the 35th Sikhs going from Jullundur and the 26th P. I. from Jhelum. Four other battalions of the Command are locked up in Chitral, and Waziristan absorbs three of the Frontier Force; in addition to these the 24th Baluchis are in Africa. Thus ten battalions of the native infantry garrison of the North-West, not to mention the other arms employed with them, have been called upon for service abroad or for duty in territoies which three years ago were beyond our border. No wonder the military authorities find the strain severe, and are driven to consider the question of raising again disbanded regiments. Of course the troops despatched to Africa may return soon, but on the other hand they may be away for an indefinite time and others may have to be sent after them. If that happens it will become unpleasantly clear how little margin the Indian Army really possess for anything beyond the mere garrisoning of the country.—"Pioner."

As we pointed out at the time when Lord George Hamilton was questioned in the House of Commons, his vague and indefinite reply, although it took the form of a semi-denial, was, in fact, a kind of confirmation of the rumour that a protion of the Indian Army would be called upon. Still it ought to be borne in mind that three or four weeks ago the Secretary of State declared that "the Government had no reason to suppose the Egyptian Army inadequate to the task which had been entrusted to it." Are we to take this latest order as an admission that Ministers have altered their opinion? It is more probable that they have had this step in view all along, and that the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin is merely part of a general plan for concentrating a powerful British force upon the territories of the Khalifa for the purpose of re-conquering them on behalf of Egypt.—"Englishman."

The Contingent is of comparatively modest dimensions, consisting of one cavalry regiment (the 1st Bombay Lancers) a Mountain Battery, two infantry regiments (the 26th P. I. and the 35th Sikhs) a Company of Madras Sappers and Miners, and details,—in all about 2,500 officers and men. We may heartily congratulate the "Queen's Own" on the selection of one of its Companies for this service. The corps already bears on its colours "Egypt 1882—Tel-el-Kebir—Suakin 1885—Tofrek"; and, by the way, its gallant Commandant bears on his person the scars of a wound received in the land of the Nile. The Commandant of the Contingent will be Colonel Egerton, C. B., D. S. O., of the Guides, and a better choice could hardly have been made. As to the vexed question of paying the piper, it is satisfactory to note Lord George Hamilton's announcement in the House of Commons last night that "the question of apportioning the expense of the Indian Contingent is being considered." It will require little consideration, we imagine, to decide that India cannot fairly be saddled with much, if any, of the cost. If it contributes the blood, England and Egypt may well be called upon to contribute the money. What the Indian troops will be asked to do remains to be seen. It will doubtless depend on the resistance met by General Kitchener. For the present they are apparently intended to replace the Egyptian garrison at Suakin, which, according to Lord George Hamilton, is to be moved across the Desert to the Nile. If the dissensions reported to have broken out among the Dervishes are in any degree extensive, General Kitchener may be equal to the task of breaking up of the Mahdi's power with the Egyptian troops; it is impossible to say yet what will happen after the Egyptians and the Dervishes have come to blows, and it is still possible that a much larger force will have to operate in the autumn.—"Madras Mail."

THE MAHOMEDANS OF WESTERN INDIA.

A FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

(BY A MAHOMEDAN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON comparing the Mahomedans with the Parsis and Hindus of this Presidency, one is bound to see how far they come behind the non-Muslim communities in point of education, commerce, and social progress. The Parsis, in spite of their paucity of numbers, have through their indefatigable energy and enterprising spirit acquired an importance in Western India which entitles them to the admiration of all unprejudiced minds. They are to be found in various administrative departments of Government, filling posts of the utmost responsibility and confidence. In every walk of life they make their presence felt, and raise the Native community in the estimation of European visitors to India by their business-like habits and curteous manners. Not only that they are superior to the Mahomedans in point of education, commerce, and general culture, and also as possessors, of property and wealth but they occupy a much higher place. By their education and tact, they have fairly succeeded in ousting even the Hindus from Government as well as lawyers' offices. Their standard of living is high, which, in conformity with economic principles, renders their labour more efficient than that of other communities of the Native population. In educational matters, the Hindus at the outset had a start even over the Parsis, but the latter by dint of perseverance and concentration have succeeded in establishing themselves in the foremost rank.

It is a curious fact that the penetrative qualities of the Parsi character stand them in good stead and teach them by observation. On the other hand, the self-contented Muslim is too prone to satisfy himself with his lot and generally follow in the footsteps of his ancestors. If a Mahomedan has the wherewithal to live respectably, he will not trouble himself to improve his condition. Indolence is a prominent trait of the modern Mahomedan character. The cause of this lethargy is purely historical, and cannot justly be attributed to their religious precepts. In India they enjoyed political power which at the time it was in full swing brought out their martial and administrative qualities, but immediately on the fall of the Mahomedan supremacy decay and demoralization set in. This was also the case in ancient Rome as well as with many other nations of antiquity. It is a useless reflection on the part of the Mahomedans to believe that once they have been great; the question for their consideration should be how to better their condition. That only can be accomplished by an absolute abandonment of their false pride and a serious devotion to educational, commercial, and social matters. "Tempora mutantur," so must they change and adapt themselves to their surrounding circumstances and conditions. If the movement is not from within, no amount of Government assistance or patronage can solve the difficult problem for them.

About a generation ago, there was in Bombay amongst the Mahomedans a strong antipathy against Western education, as they erroneously believed that the main object of the instructors was proselytism and not the moral and mental improvement of the youths committed to their care. In process of time their eyes began to open, and they took to education in a somewhat coy manner and not with that earnestness they ought to display. The University results both in the higher and lower examinations go to show that the educational progress has been very slow indeed, and having regard to the Mahomedan population, the proportion is almost infinitesimal. Before 1885, there was not a single Mahomedan in the (Covenanted) Civil Service of India. From that date till now, however, five Mahomedans have been fortunate enough to enter that high service. The Mahomedans in Western India, with very few exceptions indeed, neglected the learned professions too. If a Mahomedan be poor, he will seek some mental appointment and find fault with his "kismet," whereas his richer brother will engage himself in the pleasantest of all occupations:—dolce farniente! The superficial observer is apt to suppose that the Mahomedans occupy an important position in the commercial life of the city, but that is not the case in reality. With the exception of a few Khoja, Menon, and Mogul families, the Mahomedan merchants cannot be regarded as occupying a commanding position.

During the last decade there has been a glimmering of educational revival, which it is to be hoped will inaugurate a new era in the history of the Mahomedans of Western India, and finally lead to that social and mental development which will gratify the most sanguine expectations of the well-wishers of Mahomedan progress whose prototypes are to be found in Sir Syed Ahmed and Moulvi Zaka-ullah of Northern India. It is not that the Mahomedans are naturally wanting in any qualities of head or heart. The principal cause of their backwardness is their unwillingness to exert themselves and their inattention to the advancement of learning. If they seek to advance themselves, the Government, faithful to their policy, will heartily support them in their efforts.

M. A. A.

EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a resolution republishing the following letter from Mr. Basil S. Cave, Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, dated the 16th April last:—

"A large number of Englishmen have been arriving in Zanzibar during the last few weeks, attracted no doubt by the recent establishment of a British Protectorate in East Africa and encouraged by the misleading accounts, which have appeared in various Indian and other journals, of the lucrative employment to be obtained on the Uganda Railway or on other public works within the Protectorate. As there are no vacancies whatever, either on the staff of the local administration or on that of the Railway, nor any employment to be obtained in any part of the British sphere, the natural result of this incursion of adventurers, who generally arrive without a penny in their pockets, is that they have to be supported for some days and shipped on the first opportunity to some other port at the public expense, or, more generally, at that of the British residents in Zanzibar. I have therefore the honour to request that you will be so good as to cause a notice to be exhibited at the Shipping Office at Bombay, warning intending emigrants that there is no prospect of employment for them either at Zanzibar or on the mainland."

The request contained in the letter has been complied with.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 13.

MAHABLESHWAR is still hot during the day time, that is, hot for Mahableshwar, and people do not care to go out in the middle of the day if they can possibly avoid it. The mornings and evenings are, however, pleasant enough, and the endless round of hill station games and pastimes is followed by the crowd with a steady and unfailing perseverance which should make them adepts at their shooting, lawn-tennis, badminton, golf, hockey, tent-pegging, ring-tilting, &c. But adepts are scarce at almost every game, and little wonder when so many try almost daily one game after another, instead of sticking to one. As a rule, those who excel at a particular game are those who for the most part give themselves up to that one game, although they may occasionally be persuaded to join in some other game in order to make up a set, as at lawn-tennis, and so on. And we should recommend those who are ambitious to excel at a game to devote themselves to that particular game. There is no royal road to shooting, or lawn-tennis, or golf, but a faithful adherence to the game selected as the one they wish to learn is sure to be crowned by success, even though the degree of success must vary in proportion to each one's particular aptitude for games. For it is undeniable that some take to athletic games as a duck takes to swimming, and become proficients in a very short time; whilst others acquire perhaps equal proficiency, though only by plodding on laboriously for a very much longer time. There are some others—a comparatively small number—who seem so poorly endowed by nature with the combination of qualities necessary for the playing of games that they can never become proficients at any game, and yet even they may obtain a certain amount of enjoyment, and the exercise, which is one of the requisites for health in India, from their daily efforts to learn lawn-tennis or golf. To be in the first rank of those who play a particular game belongs to a very select few, and these are in almost every case men who have played all their lives the game at which they have become experts. The leading cricketers have been trained at public schools, and then their play has been perfected at their particular 'Varsity, and then at Lord's and in club and county cricket. Golfers like John Ball, J. E. Laidly, L. M. Balfour-Melville, J. Hutchinson, and others have handled golf clubs from their earliest boyhood. For people in India there is no hope of acquiring skill sufficient to enable them to claim to rank with those who have had the best teaching, and the training that those I have referred to have had at golf or cricket. And yet by devoting themselves to one game there are many in India who are, despite the disadvantages under which they labour, now quite able to take a good position amongst cricketers and golfers at home; and as time goes on this will be of more common occurence than it is now. So I say to anyone who wishes, so far as the disadvantages of India will permit, to master a game—stick to the game you prefer, and work at it steadfastly, and you will be surprised to find how soon remarks will reach your ears as to your progress. *Labor omnia vincit.*

The day after my last letter was despatched was that on which Mahableshwar was treated to that very indefinite form of amusement which is termed a gymkhana meeting. The various items are usually mounted sports, but not invariably so, and the promoters try to introduce into successive gymkhanas novelties and varieties. Gymkhana meetings are always popular here, and the present Government House staff are not a whit behind their predecessers in their efforts to cater for the public amusement. Captain Heneage, A.-D.-C., is proving himself, not only a successful, but a popular Gymkhana Secretary. It would take too long to describe fully all the various events, and a brief sketch is all I shall attempt. The tent-pegging in half-sections was won by Mr. James and Risaldar-Major Sayadulla Khan, the native A.-D.-C. Tilting at the ring for ladies was won by Mrs. Grantham, but only by one point, given for pace. Both Mrs. Graham and Miss Ollivant were each a very good second. In the Golf Driving competition only one factor of good driving was taken into account, namely, accuracy of line, for the ball had to pass between two flags placed fifty feet from the teeing ground. As the two flags were in the first round only ten yards apart, and in the second and later rounds only eight yards apart, there was not much to come and go on. Competitors, of whom a score had entered, drove turn about. If a lady's stroke failed to send the ball between the flags she at once fell out, and only those who continued to drive the ball between the flags remained in the competition. As any weapon might be used, and nothing was gained by sending the ball a hundred or more yards from the tee, some of the competitors endeavoured to keep the line by means of feeble strokes. On the other hand, it was refreshing to see competitors standing well up and by a vigorous swing sending the ball in good style a hundred and twenty yards or more. In the fourth round only three competitors were left—Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, Miss Bythell, and Mrs. Davidson. The first-named for the fourth time sent the ball right between the flags and won the first prize, for two rivals failed to do so; but when they tried again, in order to determine which of the two should have the second prize, Miss Bythell, who is one of the best lady drivers up here, sent the ball in fine style between the flags, and won the second prize, as Mrs. Davidson again failed at the critical moment. In the Bottle Smashing Affinity Stakes each gentleman had to ride from the starting point over a jump to the shooting place, dismount, and hand the rifle to his lady partner, who had to fire at three bottles until all three were smashed, after which she must return the rifle to her partner, who had to re-mount and ride back over the jump again to the starting point. Mr. Moultrie and Miss C. Bythell won, the time being one minute nineteen and a-half seconds. Captain Heneage, A.-D.-C., and Miss Shuttleworth were second, and Captain Levett and Mrs. Fagan third. The last event was the Ball and Bucket Affinity Race. Gentlemen to ride from the buckets to where their partners were stationed, receive a polo ball, which had to be dropped into the proper bucket, then return for a second ball, which had to be also placed in the proper bucket. This was run in heats, and Captain Heneage, Risaldar-Major Sayadula Khan, and Mr. Moultrie, the winners of the three heats, rode in the final heat. Captain Heneage and Miss Shuttleworth were the ultimate winners, the Risaldar-Major and Mrs. Thomson being second. The prizes were distributed to the respective winners by Mrs. Bythell.

Major Grant's shooting prizes were competed for on Monday of last week by teams of three each, two teams at a time. The six individuals were drawn up at the 100 yards line. In each team the competitors were numbered 1, 2 and 3, respectively, and each had a target opposite with a corresponding number. The targets in this case were earthen chatties filled with water. Behind each team there was an umpire, and a judge was in command. The judge gave the order to advance, and the six competitors at the word marched forward until they received the order to halt, when they halted, and to fire, when they fired, each at the proper chatty. If No. 1 of one team hit the chatty No. 1, the No. 1 competitor of the other team was ordered by the umpire to fall out, and was not allowed to fire again, and so on with the other numbers. The teams then went on once more, advancing, halting and firing, until all the competitors of one of the teams were put out, or "killed." The other team was the winner of the heat. This curious competition was won by Mr. F. A. Reddie, Mrs. Whitworth, and Miss Shuttleworth.

Wednesday was given up to a golf competition—a Bogey one—for a cup presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, himself now a keen and promising golfer. The Bogey round totalled to 36 strokes—an average of fours—but the committee had made the work of the scratch men difficult by their distribution of the strokes, for to two of the holes were allotted three strokes each, not always an easy thing to equal, and impossible, without much luck, to beat; whereas two other holes were given five strokes each, holes which are not difficult in four, and possible in three strokes. This, at any rate, is the opinion of an experienced golfer, and his views find support in the fact that the nearest to Bogey that a scratch player obtained was three down. The competition was won by Mr. H. Woodward, I.C.S., who with fourteen strokes on the eighteen holes was three holes up against Bogey. H. H. Aga Khan was a good second with two holes up on Bogey. So handsome a prize as H. E. the Governor's was worthy of some better test of golfing skill than a one day's Bogey competition. It might have been played for on the match system—that is, playing by holes, and making the competitors play against each other, as is done in the tennis and the badminton competitions, and as is done in the Golf Amateur Championship competition at home. The whole thing might be easily finished off within a week, for, once the players are drawn, a round of ties could be played each day, and five days would suffice for any number of players over sixteen, if not more than thirty-two. The winner would have had to succeed in every one of the five rounds, and in all probability to defeat some of the best players, during the week the contest lasted. Far too little attention is paid nowadays to match play, more's the pity! On Thursday, the ladies had a Bogey Handicap, the prize in this case being H. E. Lady Sandhurst's, a gold brooch and pencil, which was a change from the almost invariable cup. Mrs. Fraser was the fortunate winner of this coveted prize, Miss Bythell being second, and Mrs. Whitworth third.

On Saturday, H. H. the Rajah of Akalkote's golf prizes—two Cutch silver cups, one for ladies and one for gentlemen—were competed for. Mrs. Fry carried off the ladies' cup, but I did not hear the names of those who came next to her. I think the Golf Secretary might put up a list of the scores made by the players in the competitions, both for the benefit of the general public as well as for that of the competitors, who like to know where they stand, and how others have done in the various competitions. Such lists have invariably been put up in the Frere Hall until this year, and there is grumbling at the omission. In the men's competitions, the cup was won by M. C. McDonald with a score of 74 for two rounds (37+37), or, deducting the ten points of handicap, 64 nett. This is a promising young player, whose merits have been somewhat overlooked by the committee, as the score testifies. Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., with a nett total of 68, came second in the list, and H. H. Aga Khan, with a nett total of 69 (39+42=81—12=69) was third, but several others tied for third place with a nett total of 69. Mr. and Mrs. Spence, the well-known Nagpore golfers, have come here, and they took part in Saturday's competitions, but did not play quite up to their reputation. Mrs. Spence has already, it is stated, in practice lowered Miss K. Bythell's record of 37 for the nine holes of the ladies' course by two strokes.

During last week the Badminton Tournament has been steadily progressing. On Wednesday, the two semi-final ties were played off, and there was some good play shown. In the first of the two ties, one of the two scratch couples, the Rev. Mr. Haslope and Miss McDonald, by two games to one, were defeated by Mr. Crump and Miss Edith Bythell, whose play was apparently underrated by the handicappers, and the scratch couple's chances were further diminished by the players being made to start, not at the handicap points, minus ten, and minus six, but at minus four, and scratch! In the second semi final tie the second of the two scratch couples, Mr. Whitworth and Miss K. Bythell, after losing the first game, succeeded in winning the second and third games, and the tie, defeating Mr. Charles and Miss Ollivant, to whom they were conceding twelve points in each game! The final tie was played off on Friday morning, and as Mr. Crump and Miss E. Bythell succeeded in pulling off the first and second games, they were declared the winners, Mr. Whitworth and Miss K. Bythell being the runners up. The Badminton Tournament having proved a success Professor O. V. Muller has arranged a lawn-tennis tournament, a handicap in which the ladies and gentlemen are paired off by ballot. The earlier rounds are being played off, and there is some speculation as to the winners.

On Monday afternoon H. H. the Rajah of Akalkote had an "At Home" down at the rifle range, as he was presenting shooting prizes for both ladies and gentlemen. I must postpone an account of these competitions as my letter has already become long enough.

To-day, his Excellency the Governor has his second "At Home," and everybody is sure to go.

To-morrow (Thursday) the events are the shooting competition for Col. Selby's prizes, the ladies' weekly golf handicap, and the Club dance in the evening. On Friday the spinsters have an "At Home" at the Glade, for rounders, and the men's weekly golf handicap is to be played off. This works off all this week's engagements, and then comes "the week's" full and varied programme, which will bring to the hill, already full, many visitors who have been reserving for the gaieties of these few busy days the accommodating ten days' leave which civil and military officers alike find so convenient.

The new Commander-in-Chief, General Duncan, has just come up.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT BANDORA.

TWO PERSONS INJURED.

A COLLISION occurred on Wednesday night at Bandora, and would have been attended with very serious, if not fatal, results but for the fact that by a providental coincidence there were only three passengers in the train. In this neighbourhood such collisions are of rare occurrence; and therefore the exaggerated rumours as to the accident greatly alarmed people in Bombay. It is little less than a miracle that the drivers and firemen escaped death. It appears that while an up passenger train was standing at the platform of the Bandora Railway station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the empty carriages of another passenger train were being shunted into the adjacent siding. It was then 10-30 p.m., which was the advertised time for the starting of the first train, which actually steamed out of the station at that hour. It had hardly proceeded a distance of a 50 yards, when it came into collision with the other train which was being shunted on to the siding, but which had not cleared the points. The engine of the up passenger train struck the empty train diagonally in the middle and was immediately derailed, while the carriages of the train with which it collided were turned topsy-turvy. The stoker was severely injured; while a third-class passenger received superficial injuries. A European gentleman, who declined to give his name, escaped with only bruises. The stoker was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. There would have been a suspension of traffic very probably; but fortunately the rolling stock was thrown towards the siding, so that the main line was not blocked. Measures were at once taken to clear the line and restore the traffic, which was not at all interrupted. One or two carriages were actually telescoped, and the damage would have been enormous considering the nature of the accident, but except one of the engine and a couple of carriages being more or less damaged, other carriages were quite safe. Fortunately the train having just started was proceeding at a slow space, or else the damage would have been considerable. The coal bunker was actually stoved in and the pipes corkscrewed. Its tender plates were jammed up against the levers, leaving no space whatever. The driver and the firemen seeing the danger, jumped out of the train just at the moment the collision occurred. Had they not jumped out in good time they would have surely lost their lives. It is alleged that the driver of the up-passenger train started while the signals were against him, but nothing can be definitely said before an official enquiry is made.

MILITARY NEWS.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., from 17th to 28th May.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS B. D. Basu and T. Jackson and Surgeon-Lieutenant P. P. Kilkeely, I.M.S., are attached to No. 31, Native Field Hospital, under orders for Suakim.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. CRETIN, I.M.S., is placed in charge of No. 32, Native Field Hospital, under orders for Suakim, and Surgeon-Captain J. P. Morton and Surgeon-Lieutenants T. Stodart and J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., are attached for duty with it.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters, Lieut. Farwell, R.E., will on the departure of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hart, R. E., on transfer from the Bombay Division to the Poona Division, Military Works, about the 25th instant, take temporary charge of the Military Works Division, Bombay, till the return of Captain Remington, R.E., from privilege leave in July next

THE LATE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Lieut.-Colonel John Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police, which took place on Wednesday at Mr. Swan's bungalow at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. While at Mahableshwar during the present excessively hot season, Colonel Humfrey was taken seriously ill; and, under medical advice, immediately obtained a furlough to England for eight months, during which period Mr. H. Scannel was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police. Colonel Humfrey was at once brought down to Bombay in the hope of putting him on board the mail steamer, and perhaps thereby restoring him to health. But he got worse at Poona on his way to Bombay from Mahableshwar; and his illness caused his friends the gravest apprehensions. There was no improvement in his condition on his arrival in Bombay in the beginning of this week; and the illness took a fatal turn on Wednesday. In his death the State has lost a valued and experienced officer in the prime of manhood, for Colonel Humfrey was only in the fiftieth year of his age. His death has caused general grief in the community, of which he was an esteemed member.

Colonel Humfrey joined the Service in June 1865, arriving in the country when he was twenty years of age, and was attached to the 45th Sherwood Foresters, as Adjutant to the left wing, previous to embarkation to and until some time after arrival in Abyssinia. In February 1868, he was appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and in November of the same year a Lieutenant of the Staff Corps, and was placed in charge of the Commissariat Camel Train during the whole of the Abyssinian Expedition, for which he was awarded a medal. Colonel Humfrey was subsequently appointed to the 3rd Light Cavalry as Second Squadron Subaltern. In March 1870, he was transferred to Kathiawar as special officer, Local Battalion, Southern Division; and during the second half of the years 1870 and 1871, in addition to his own duties in the Southern Division, held charge of the Superintendent of Federal Sibandi in the Western Division of Kathiawar. In August 1873, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Surat, and officiated as District Superintendent. Towards the end of that year, for some two months, he was placed on special duty in the Political Department against the Deda outlaws in Kathiawar. In the following year again, for some three months, Colonel Humfrey was placed on special duty in attendance on his Highness the Maharaja Holkar. In March 1874, and again in May 1875, he officiated as Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals. From August 1875 to July 1876, he officiated as Special Officer of Police in Kathiawar; and subsequently for about eleven months was deputed on special duty as a Political Officer in attendance on the Thakore of Morvi. On his return to this country from furlough to Europe for a year and a-half, the services of Colonel Humfrey were in March 1879 transferred to Ahmedabad as Superintendent of Police. Here he worked with much zeal and ability till April 1883, when he was again brought to Kathiawar for some eight months on special duty with the Thakore of Morvi. Towards the close of 1883, we find Colonel Humfrey transferred to a fresh field of labour as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue at Ahmedabad. In May 1886, after having attained his rank of Major in the preceding year, Colonel Humfrey's services were lent to the State of Junagadh on special duty. For about a month in the beginning of the year 1890, he was sent to Bombay to officiate as Commissioner of Police during the absence of Colonel Wilson, and on the 9th February 1890 was promoted to the post of Inspector-General of Police, which he held till the date of his death. In March 1890, he was deputed on special duty in England with the eldest son of the Thakore of Morvi, and subsequently, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1891, reverted to his substantive appointment of Inspector-General of Police Colonel Humfrey had obtained so much experience in, and such a mastery over, the tangled web of affairs in Kathiawar as to require his services being placed on special duty therein even after attaining to the high rank of Inspector-General of Police. So, again from April to December 1893, we find him doing special duty in the Morvi State. Colonel Humfrey was a few years since designated for the Commissionership of Bombay, but he was given another office. His services to the Kattiawar States were very valuable indeed, and received official recognition from time to time, while they gained for him the affection and esteem of the Princes and Chiefs. Colonel Humfrey was as able with his pen as he was brave with his sword. He was the author of "The Steeple Chase Horse," published in 1879, and of "Horse Breeding and Rearing in India" published in 1887. He has left behind him a large circle of friends, who will bemoan his loss.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police, took place at half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday evening, at the Sewree Cemetery, and was very numerously attended. Nearly all the officers belonging to the Bombay City Police Force, a number of officers of the 21st and 22nd regiments of the Bombay Native Infantry and several European and Native gentlemen were present to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased. The coffin, which was made of polished teak with edge mounting and black velvet pall, was covered with the Union Jack and a number of floral wreaths placed over it. About a quarter-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the coffin, containing the remains of the deceased, was removed from the residence of Mr. Swan, at Harkness Road, and conveyed to the hearse by a carrying party, consisting of the following officers of the Bombay City Police Force:—Inspectors T. D. Hack, Sloane, Power, Nelmes, Gannon, Ras Hurt, Bartley and Murray. The funeral cortege, which was escorted by a body of Mounted Police, arrived at the cemetery about an hour later. At the gate of the cemetery a firing party, consisting of fifty rank-and-file, belonging to the Bombay Armed Police Force, was drawn up under the command of Inspector Morari Rao in two lines, through which the body was carried from the hearse to its resting place by the following Superintendents of Police, who acted as pall-bearers:—Superintendents Sweeny, Brewin, McDermott, Ingram, Nolan, Saunders and Briscoe. The procession was headed by the Rev. Mr. Barham, of the Church of England, who read the services, while the whole assemblage followed the coffin in solemn silence. The chief mourner in the assemblage was Brigadier-General R. L. H. Curteis, Deputy Adjutant-General. As the coffin was lowered into the grave, the large assembly gathered round the grave in mournful silence, broken only by the solemn tones of the Chaplain. At the conclusion of the service the firing party formed themselves in two lines on both sides of the grave and fired three volleys in the air. After taking a last look at the coffin, the gathering commenced to disperse. The offerings of wreaths and crosses were very numerous, testifying to the great esteem and respect in which the deceased had been held. Amongst these offerings were two wreaths from Mrs. Humfrey; two wreaths and a cross from Brigadier-General and Mrs. Curties; a cross from Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Henderson; two wreaths and two crosses from the Nawab of Junagadh; two wreaths from Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana; and several others. On the tablet was the following inscriptions:—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN HUMFREY.
Died 13th May 1896,
Age 50 years.

Amongst those present were Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District; Brigadier-General Curties, Deputy Assistant General; Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A.; Mr. H. Scannell, Acting Inspector-General of Police; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Colonel Harvey of the Colaba Depot; Major C. G. Carnegy of the Marine Battalion; Major Allan Smith of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry; Major A. H. D. Creagh of the Marine Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Ca'ausac of the Marine Battalion; Major L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Mr. G. T. Renison of the G. I. P. Railway Police; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. P. Byrne; Mr. Cecil Gray, of Messrs. C. Gray and Company; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters; Mr. E. M. Slater, Agent, Bank of Bengal; Mr. Walter Lang; Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch; the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort; Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons; Mr. H. Wenden; Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner; Mr. H. C. Burder; Rev. Mr. Midwinter; Mr. C. I. Weber; Mr. H. H. Swann; Khan Bahadur Haji Oassum

Mitha; Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbar Alli, Khan Bahadur; Messrs. Oomer Jamal; Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Keravalla; Khan Bahadur Maneckshaw D. Doctor, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police; Messrs. Hassam Haji Ludha; Ramchunder R. Dharandhur, Mansookhram Jeevanram, and others. Amongst the Police officers were Superintendent Sweeny, Brewin, McDermott, Ingram, Nolan, Sanders and Briscoe; Inspectors Holdway, Moore, Saunderson, Wilson, Framji Bhicaji, Roshan Alli, Good, Williamson, Hurst, Meyers, Walton, Jolliffe, Walker, De Burgh, Heamworth, Priestly, Hobson, Favel, Sloane, Nelmes, Hack, Bartley, Cody, Henry Ballantine, Murray, Montague, &c. The arrangements for the funeral were entrusted to Messrs. Brown and Company, the undertakers and were carried out satisfactorily. The Police arrangements near the cemetary and along the route were made by Superintendent Briscoe. Out of respect to the memory of the deceasd the Head Police office at Byculla was closed for the whole day yesterday.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was obliged to Mr. Petit for his letter in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," because if it does nothing else, it will at least induce others to take a part in the controversy. I must acknowledge at once that I have not studied the Zoroastrian religion historically, and Mr. Petit presumes to have done, and wish that he had given us the benefit of his studies, and proved his assertions instead of simply asking us all to believe them "ipso dixit."

I am not the materialist he presumes "A" to be, neither am I a man so much puffed up with academical distinctions as to pooh pooh any venerable religion and to laugh out its ceremonies. Still as firm a believer in the faith as I am, I acknowledge myself opposed to this present "baj rojgar" movement, because I see in it something repugnant to the very essence, the very spirit of true Zoroastrianism. It is the boast of this religion that there is no intermediator between man and his Creator who could procure him salvation in the other world. A man must rise or fall by his own acts and his own personal prayers. He will be rewarded or punished by a beneficent Creator after death in accordance with the life he has led while on earth. Is not belief in the efficacy of "baj rojgar" a direct violation of this fundamental belief? Is it not an inducement to the sinner to believe that no matter how heinous his sins may be, however vicious a life he may have led, there is something that will protect him from the consequences of his own acts? He has only to leave behind him enough of his ill-acquired wealth, out of which his legatees may beyond enjoying themselves spare a portion of it to buy salvation for him by expensive ceremonies on the oft-recurring anniversaries of his death. If this is not putting a premium on ill-acquired wealth, I don't know what is. A belief in the efficacy of "baj rojgars" means nothing more than a belief that a poor man has simply to suffer for his sins, not because he has sinned, but because he is unable to buy his own salvation as his rich brother is.

Most probably the innate good sense of the community will nip this pernicious movement in the bud, but if it is not, I would suggest a counter-movement by the oppositionists. Let the party in favour of the movement be asked to make good their position by texts from the religious books themselves; let these texts be verified not by our own Dusteors only, but by European savants learned in Zend and Pehlvi Law. I am quite sure that such texts in direct support of the movement will hardly be found.

It is a fact known to the merest tyro in Zoroastrianism that the only prayer in our religious books of intervention with Hormaz for the welfare of the souls of our dear departed, the Rooanni patet, is the composition not of Zoroaster or of the Zoroastrian age, but of a much, much later date, of a less noble spirit than our venerated prophets.—Yours, &c.,

May 14. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will it not be said that the Parsees take a retrograde step when they will ask Government to pass an Act to legalize their "baj rozgar" ceremony There may be a few orthodox people who believe in these things; but when educated people put their signatures to such a requisition they full well know what harm they are doing indirectly to the progressive cause. They put themselves forward in political and social, moral and physical matters, and they consider themselves patterns for other people to imitate. Do they now wish to see orthodoxy reign in their community with priestcraft at its head; while they as democrats boldly go on attacking some of the old Indian traditions everywhere? The fundamental principle of their religion, according to the Zoroastrian doctrine on which they glory in season and out of season, is that a man will be rewarded or punished according to his deeds in this world. They openly avow that blessings and prayers of any kind do not mitigate one iota of sin or virtue. The prayers offered by a paid priest would not in the least relieve the souls of the departed.

These are the phrases often quoted by Parsee writers and reformers. They show to other nations how noble these principles are; how learned must be the prophet who three thousand years ago had shown his wisdom by propounding these grand principles. And still, at the end of the nineteenth century, some of these very people are coming forward to ask Government to legalize trusts which enjoin the performance of the baj rozgar ceremony by priestly prayers for the departed souls, and a number of priests to dine after the ceremonials are over in memory of the departed gentleman or lady who left the trust. That no amount of prayers or baz consisting of fruits and sweet viands made sacred by pious benedictions, can help the dear departed, is the true Zoroastrian doctrine. Yet our educated friends try to mince matters by saying what do we lose if prayers are offered by our priests and the sacred fruits distributed amongst the relatives of the dear departed from such trust funds. The priests are all right in supporting this petition, as they would always be anxious to perpetuate their offices and thus maintain their future generations.

But what about our great political, social and moral leaders who are always to the fore to knock down Government, Municipal, and other social orthodoxies? Are they afraid to be unpopular with the mass of their own people and the priests and their friends who have got up this requisition? They were foremost to run down persons like Justice Ranade and others for drinking tea with foreigners and then compromise with their opponents, and also running down other quiet Hindu friends who went to England and performed penitential ceremonies thereafter. Let the brave leaders, more especially the social leaders and the Parsee Press, which always champion the cause of political and social reform, come forward and show the courage they always preach to other communities on such an occasion like the present one.

Our Hindu and Moslem friends who are reproached by these writers for their backwardness in many matters will wait and see how this great question is fought by the members of this race, who are never backward to make reforms in their own community and are always and ever zealous to reform the Hindu orthodoxy.—Yours, &c., Z.

STOPPING THE TRAFFIC IN PALITANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The pucca-built road, leading from Palitana to Songadh, within Palitana limits, which was intended to give convenience to the general public, has for some time past been used for horse carriages only. The closing of the highway to all vehicles, except those drawn by horses, entails a great deal of inconvenience to the wayfarers and animals since they have to arrive at the capital by byeways and cutcha roads. The greater part of the traffic and trade is carried on by means of bullock-carts. This is a great hardship to the neighbourhood. The sepoys distinctly inform those travelling on this part of the road that they should not use it, as by their so doing the roads get spoilt.

This in an indirect way, also hampers trade. I therefore hope the Political Officers will ask the Palitana authority to remove the restriction and allow all conveyances to pass along the high road. Until the railway to Palitana, which, I believe, has been already sanctioned and surveyed, is opened, it is surely a fair and just demand of the travelling public that the highway should be opened for their use and benefit.—Yours, &c.,

May 13. VIATOR.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 12th May was 588, giving a death-rate of 35·56 per annum per thousand as against 35·48 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 161 died from fevers; 38, small-pox; 5, measles; 15, cholera; 6, leprosy; 58, phthisis, ; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 85, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 26, still-born; 47 old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 301; Hindu outcast, 54; Musalman, 131; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 2; Eurasian, 2; European, 1. The total number of births was 278 as against 29 the corresponding period of last year, and 282 the average over the past five years.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Indian Birthday *Gazette* will probably be issued on the 20th instant. It is likely to be a small one, as there are but few vacancies in the highest grades of the two Indian Orders.

THE Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A., is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi.

THE Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the 4th June 1896.

THE Rev. P. S. Grove, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, seven weeks extraordinary leave without allowance, from the 1st June 1896.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. BARRY, M.B., is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, in addition to his duties as acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D., (Queen's University, Ireland) F. R. C. S. I.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON FRAMROZ ARDESAR MOOS, L.M. and S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, on leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. V. ANDERSON, M.B., is appointed to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration District *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson, promoted.

THE honourable the Chief Justice has extended the furlough granted to Mr. L. A. Watkins, First Deputy Registrar, Judge's clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, until the 10th of November next.

A THUNDERSTORM intermittent in character occurred at Simla on Monday afternoon and in the evening heavy rain fell, though only for a short time. A great fall of temperature was the consequence, the thermometer registering 62 degrees in the afternoon, as compared with 79 degrees last Saturday.

THE work of revising the Indian Codes, which is to be entrusted to Sir Henry Prinsep, will be a heavy task and will occupy considerable time, as the original idea of decennial revision has been allowed to fall through. Legislation on various points will eventually have to be undertaken to bring the Codes up to date.

WE regret to hear of the death on Sunday of a highly respected and very popular native citizen of Lahore, Khalifa Hamid-ud-din. He was the leader of the Muhammadan community of Lahore, being its Kazi (and virtually Head Kazi for the entire Punjab since 1883.) Hamid-ud-din was a Fellow of the Punjab University, President of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-Islam of Lahore, and Head Oriental Teacher in the Central Model School. His remains were followed to the grave by many thousands of all grades of the native Muhammand community as well as by many Hindus, by whom also he was held in high esteem. One of the deceased gentleman's sons is Khalifa Hamid-ud-din, District Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle, and another Khalifa Dr. Rashid-ud-din, Civil Medical Officer, Chakrata.

THE precautions taken by the Simla Municipality are more than justified by the long drought. The income of water to the reservoirs on Friday was twenty thousand gallons less than the previous day. The Municipality justly complain that with the supply diminishing there has been a great deal of wanton waste by some residents—35,000 gallons per diem are consumed daily—and in order to keep up this needed supply, it has been necessary to close the hydrants for 14 hours daily. With this precaution, it is hoped that the present supply will last till the rains set in.

FIRES at Rawalpindi have been on the increase of late, and yet another has taken place amongst the Commissariat grass stocks, where about 12,000 maunds have been completely destroyed. A Commissariat godown was completely destroyed on the 17th ultimo. Shortly after this a fire broke out in the Arsenal amongst some tents, and within the current month, part of the city and a grass rukh have also been destroyed. A searching enquiry into the cause of these fires would appear to be necessary. What are the police doing?

ALL the Bengal educational officers having gone up to Darjiling for the Midsummer holidays, Sir Alfred Croft intends holding a Conference with them on the subject of the Eden Hostel. Mr. Chatfield please note.

THE successful launching of the Indian sterling loan at a premium seems to have come as a surprise to many in this country, says the Allahabad paper. The acceptance of such a low rate as something less than 2½ per cent. is, however, only a reflection of the demand for still less favourable interest on English gold-edged securities. A writer in the recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* endeavours to trace the causes which have induced investors to pay £110 for £100 worth of consols bearing a rate of only 2½ per cent., which means a rate on their investment hardly exceeding 2 per cent. Some of them are easily understood. First, there is the timidity of investors due to the bursting of speculative bubbles. The Baring collapse, the Australian bank failures, in recent years, the reaction from the gold mine fever, are cited as some of the refrigerating events which have cooled down the ardour of plungers. secondly, there is the increasing abundance of capital wanting outlets. It has found one in the Indian sterling loan, and it would doubtless find others in the Indian rupee loans if only the stability of the silver coin of the East were more assured. But as matters stand it remains open to question whether any rate below 3½ per cant. will attract capital from home to the anticipated conversions which will be presumably offered to the public at 3 per cent. during the course of the year. At one time, things looked certainly hopeful for the Indian exchequer; but the fall in the rupee is ominous, and if it continues it must act as a powerful deterrent. Thirdly, our reviewer draws attention to the glut of money as distinct from capital, *i.e.*, a plethora of actual coin and bullion accumulated in the bank reserves. The stock in the Bank of England is now nearly 50 million of pounds sterling, or more than double what it was ten years ago.

WE are just finishing the first and heaviest portion of a costly scheme of frontier defences, says the *Pioneer*, on the Afghan border and the Indus, and a further portion must sooner or later be taken in hand. We are also uneasily conscious that something may have to be done in the construction of communications, cantonments and sanitaria in the distant north-east provinces of the Empire where France has become our neighbour. And now we hear that in a third direction measures, long foreseen but none the less expensive, must be taken to safeguard our interests. The strategic and commercial opening up of Baluchistan by roads and railways, which according to the *Times* is necessary as one of the results of the Shah's assassination, if we are to retain the influence in Southern Persia to which our great interests there entitle us, is not a task to contemplate with a light heart. High military authorities, Sir Charles Dilke tells us, favour the immediate extension of the railway from Quetta through Nushki in the direction of Farrah, and many consider that our position on the North-West frontier will never be thoroughly secure until we push on the line to Seistan and have two railways meeting there, one connected with India through Quetta and the other with a point, probably Gwadur, on the Persian Gulf. To most who know the physical characteristics of Baluchistan it would appear that there could be little expectation of direct commercial profit from such undertakings although a certain amount of trade might be developed along the new roads, and irrigation might considerably extend the cultivable area. But Mr. George Gurzon takes a much more sanguine view and urges not only that the line could be cheaply built—"across the desert from Nushki to the Helmand no physical obstacle are encountered; from the engineers point of view, the difficulties to be confronted would not be comparable with those so easily overcome by Genaral Annenkoff," but he insists on the commercial advantages as well.

THE Intelligence Branch at Simla has issued a most useful map in connection with the Dongola Expedition, showing the topography of the Soudan and neighbouring countries. The lithographing is excellent and the names, of which there are a great number, are printed most distinctly.

IN reply to a communication from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Government has been authorised to state that the Government of India will not object to the Indian delegate at the Buda-Pesth Conference co-operating in opposing the compulsory use of the Bene Telegraphic Vocabulary in Europe if a suitable opportunity offers.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham's report on the Moplah outbreak is now passing through the Press and will be submitted to the Madras Government in a few days. We understand that the Report is averse to the theory that the outbreak was due to any special predisposing causes. Apparently the outbreak bears in its general circumstances a very close resemblance to the outbreak of 1849, which, by the way, was headed by the uncle of the man, who headed this last outbreak.

THE construction of the Nilgiri Railway is going on apace. The line from Mettapollium to Kullar only requires a few minor works to render it completely finished, and the remainder of the section as far as Coonoor will, it is said, be ready for use by the beginning of next year, when the whole line will be finally inspected by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Madras. The total expenditure on the Nilgiri Railway up to date amounts to Rs. 23,00,000.

IT seems to have required the recent serious accident to the Punjab Bombay mail says the *Indian Daily News* to bring home to the authorities the great danger of allowing the rule against the carrying of native fire-works by passengers to be disregarded. Now that the accident has happened, more stringent precautions are being taken all along the line, with the result that a surprising number of cases have already been discovered, in which fire-works of a similar nature were being carried. It seems that the practice has long been going on largely, and the measures, which are at last being taken to put a stop to it, are none too soon. We have already alluded to the fact that the accident would have been robbed of half its disastrous consequences to life and property if the train had been fitted with a vacuum-brake. It now appears, that under the rules in force, all mail trains are bound to carry this important appliance. The neglect, therefore, of the precaution in this case, requires investigation.

"COULD you not," writes an Anglo-Indian, "persuade the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure that the present is a favourable opportunity for doing away with the military member of the Viceroy's Council?" I do not know writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* what my pursuasive powers with the Commission in question may be worth, but probably my Anglo-Indian correspondent is right in suggesting that the military member of the Viceroy's Council is merely a fifth wheel in the administrative coach, and a very expensive wheel at that. Apart from the personal cost of himself and his satellites, the military member is often a source of friction, while, as he is looked upon as the person responsible for the military finances, his presence in the Council tends to relieve the Commander-in-Chief from that sense of financial responsibility which he ought to feel. The Commander-in-Chief is *ex-officio* a member of the Viceroy's Council, and in the present day, whatever may have been the case in former times, when the Commander-in-Chief might often be on active service far away from Calcutta or Simla, there is no real reason for having two representatives of the military interest on the Council.

POLICE Inspectors in Calcutta, says a local paper, are a hardworked body of men and have a muliude of varied duties to perform; but the wave of feeling in favour of sanitation, which reigns at present among all—except, perhaps, Bengali Municipal Commissioners—has added one more duty to those which already devolve upon them. Under recent orders, Police Inspectors are required to see to the sanitary state of portions of the town within the jurisdiction of their Thannahs, and to report upon any shortcomings which may come under their notice. They will probably find the task a heavy one.

IN the Ghose case remarks a Calcutta contemporary a verdict of "not guilty" has been unhesitatingly returned by the jury, and the prisoner has been acquited. After a careful perusal of the evidence, most people will agree that this was the only conclusional which under the circumstances it was possible for the jury to arrive. No one will regret the termination of this unpleasant case, which though it has much in common with similar cases, is yet surrounded by a sadness and squalor peculiarly its own. But although we shall be glad to consign the details of this tragedy to oblivion it raises certain questions which ought not to be ignored. It is on evidence that the Rev. Mr. Ghose died from the effects of poison; but whether he committed suicide or whether he was murdered is what no one can say. For our purpose it is immaterial whether he died by his own hand or by the hand of another. The important point is that he was poisoned by arsenic, which, as was shown by the medical evidence, can be procured in Calcutta as easily as salt. It is unnecessary for us to emphasise the public danger which these facts constitute, and it behoves the authorities to devise some means of regulating the sale of poisons, and so removing a powerful temptation to suicide and murder.

NEARLY every statement that has appeared with reference to the change of faith on the part of Lady O'Hagan and her childern has been more or less oracular. "The Weekly Register," however, seems to set the matter beyond dispute. "The names of Lady O'Hagan and her children," says our contemporary, "have been much bandied about during the last few months. Rumour has followed rumour, assertions have been made, then contradicted, then reasserted. It may, therefore, be best, however painful, to state at once that Lady O'Hagan and her children no longer wish to be regarded as belonging to the Catholic Church. We must allow ourselves to add another word. The past good works of Lady O'Hagan only add to the pain with which we part from her. We shall miss her the more for her indefatigable charities, and long all the more ardently for her retoration and that of her children to the faith of their fathers."

THOUGH Queen Anne is dead, as least one of her works lives, and will shortly come under the hammer in Messrs Satheby Wilkinson's sale rooms. It is a cover for a Bible worked by the Queen's own hands for Prince William and Mary. The design is quaintly wrought in coloured silks and beaded work. It includes oval medallion portraits, the costumes studded with small pearls, There are panels of flowers, uninhabitable houses and impossible trees all embroidered by the royal hand. Together with this art treasure will be offered a portion of one of Queen Anne's dresses, finely worked with a broad jet bugle design. It is certified that these properties were "obtained" by an attendant at the Court of Queen Anne, and have been in the possession of his family ever since.

PIONEERS of horseless carriages in France have now a club of their own. Le Locomebile Club to be for self-propelling carriages what the Jockey Club was for horses fifty years ago—"a society of encouragement," as both clubs style themselves. On the occasion of the opening, members met together at a dinner at Durand's in the Place de la Madeleine. The chair was taken by Baron van Zuylen de Nyeveldt son-in-law of the Baroness Salomon de Rothschild and one of the founders of "Antamobilism" in France on his right was Sir David Salomons, come over expressly to open the club, and on his left Count de Dion. M. Delmer, the Belgian carriage builder, had come from Brussels, and among other members were M. Serpollet, the leading French builder of steam tramways, who told me that steam would perhaps supersede oil for horseless carriages in a couple of years or so. After dinner, members adjourned to the Place de l'Opera, where the club, which is the best situation in Paris, and luxuriously fitted up, was formally opened. Several members came in their horseless carriages.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

THE troops moving up in Relief to Chitral are now some marches beyond the British outpost of Chakdara in the Swat Valley, and thus the first experiment of using the new route to the Mehtar's territory is being carried out. So far as can be judged it will be a complete success and it seems likely that not even the casual "sniping" into camp by roving fanatics will disturb the march through tribal territory. The first section of the road beyond the Swat River is reported in excellent order, and this would indicate that the Khan of Dir has loyally fulfilled his obligations. When we remember that the road through the Kohat Pass, which the local tribesmen are supposed to keep up, has been in a disgraceful state for many years past though it links together the Peshawar and Kohat districts, this action of Mahomed Sharif Khan must give cause for great satisfaction. The subsidy which he receives is evidently money well spent, for his levies do their duty and he has put sufficient labour on the road to repair all damages. He himself met Colonel Davidson, commanding the Reliefs, at Chakdara, and he marches with the troops to Dir. In short he is showing all the surrounding tribes that his relations with the British Government are on a firm footing and that he has no intention of evading his responsibilities. When the Chitral settlement was made the only doubt as to its smooth working, so far as regards the line of communication, was connected with the personal character of the Khan of Dir. Some anxiety was felt as to his capacity to carry out the arrangements in their entirety, for he had the reputation of being a weak ruler. But with the disappearance of his old enemy, Umra Khan, Mahomed Sharif came to the front again, and his authority throughout Dir is fully acknowledged by all the clans. The gift of arms and money from India strengthened his position enormously, and the Bajouris have never ventured to molest him since our troops withdrew. Now a small column of some 2,500 men is quietly moving along the very route which 10,000 men took last year in the march to the Panjkora, and there are no signs that their passage will be disputed. If the Reliefs, as seems likely, are completed without local trouble it may be concluded that the Malakand-Chitral road is practically as safe as the Khyber for movements of troops under normal conditions.—"Pioneer."

RACING FIXTURES.

Ootacamund Races	May 12th, 14th and 16th.
Naini Tal Spring Races	May (about) third week.
Darjeeling Sky Races	May 19th and 21st.
Mahableshwar Sky Race	May 19th and 21st.
Simla Summer Races	May 26th, 28th and 30th.
Meerut Open Gymkhana	June 4th and 6th.
Murree Summer Races	June, about second week.
Quetta Summer Races	June 9th and 11th.
Bangalore Sky Races	June 16th, 18th and 20th.
Bellary Races	July 21st, 23rd and 25th
Poona Autumn Sky Races	Aug. 4th, 6th and 8th.
Colombo Races	Aug. 8th, 10th, 12th and 14th.
Bangalore Races	Aug. 13th, 15th, 18th and 20th.
Southern Maharatta (Belgaum) Races	Aug. 25th, 27th, and 29th.
Poona Steeple Chases	Sept. 3rd and 5th.
Secunderabad Monson Races	Sept. 5th. 8th, 10th and 12th.
Poona Races	Sept. 22nd, 24th, 26th. and 29th and Oct. 1st.
Cawnpore Monsoon Sky Races	Sept. 29th and Oct. 1st.
Mandalay Autumn Races	Oct. 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th.
Umballa Autumn Races	Nov. 3rd, 5th, and 7th.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	Nov. 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, and 19th.
Patiala Autumn Races	Nov. 10th, 12th and 14th.
Meerut Autumn Races	Nov. 17th, 19th, and 21st.
Meerut Cup	Nov. 19th.
Lucknow Autumn Army Cup	Nov. 28th, and Dec. 1st, 3rd and 5th.
Cawnpore Autumn Sky Races	Dec. 8th and 10th.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting	Dec. 12th.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting	Dec. 19th.
Calcutta Races First Meeting	Dec. 24th, 26th, and 29th, and Jan. 1st.
Tollygunge Steeplechases	Jan. 2nd, 9th and probably 14th.
Calcutta Races Second Meeting	Jan. 16th and 23rd.
Calcutta Third Extra Meeting	Jan. 30th.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Durand, Simla, begins Sept. 16.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Mhow Gymkhana, begins June 1st.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

THE BANGALORE MEDAL.

THE competition for the handsome gold medal presented annually to the Madras Gymkhana Golf Club by the Bangalore Golf Club concluded on Saturday, when Mr. W. Taylor-Mitchell proved to be the winner. The competition was fruitful of surprises, for all the scratch players were defeated, and by players ordinarily in receipt of handicaps, and the runner-up, Mr. Brown, who had been playing very steadily and well throughout, fell to pieces in the last round in the finals, and so let in Mr. Taylor-Mitchell. The conditions of the match were two rounds of the Guindy links, or 18 holes; no handicaps. The following are details of the play:—

FIRST ROUND.

Taylor Mitchell beat A. Chatterton 5 up & 4 to play.
G. S. Black beat E. J. Firth 2 up & 1 to play.
J. M. Brown beat Capt. W. E. Kerrich 3 up & 2 to play.
F. M. Bowden W. O.; H. R. N. Ellison (scratched)
J. H. Peebles and A. E. Lawson a bye.

SECOND ROUND.

J. H. Peebles beat T. R. Watson 3 up & 2 to play.
Bowden beat Surg.-Capt. Gabbett 5 up & 3 to play.
J. M. Brown beat A. E. Lawson 3 up & 2 to play.
W. Taylor Mitchell vs. G. S. Black, tied.

THIRD ROUND

J. H. Peebles beat F. M. Bowden 6 up & 5 to play.
W. Taylor-Mitchell beat G. S. Black 2 up.
J M Brown, a bye.

FOURTH ROUND.

J. M. Brown beat J. H. Peebles 2 up.
W. Taylor-Mitchell, a bye

FINAL.

Taylor Mitchell beat J. M. Brovn 3 up & 2 to play.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

AGGREGATE MATCH XVI.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Ttl.	Rs.
Maj R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	44	48	48	47	42	249	10*
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	64	44	47	45	48	248	5
Cr-Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi	61	44	49	45	45	244	5
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	65	44	50	41	43	243	5
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	65	42	46	45	44	242	2
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	61	46	44	43	47	241	2
Sergt-Maj W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	63	41	48	44	45	241	2
7 Prizes						Total	Rs. 31.

*I R A Medal.

MATCH V.—Distance 200 yards, 10 Shots Kneeling.

		Score.	Prize. Rs.
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri		48	40
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour		47	25
Vol E M Boilard, E I R, Jamalpur	45+2	47	10
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere		46	10
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta		45	5
Sergt-Maj F Hawkes, 1st T V R, Lahore		45	5
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi		45	5
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Karachi		44	5
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta		44	5
Sergt A Johnstone, N W R R, Shahranpur		44	5
Cr-Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi	45—2	43	3
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	44—1	43	3
Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I, Ajmere		43	3
Sergt-Instr R Miller, B B and C I, Bandiqui		43	3
Corpl J D Smith, B B and C I, Bandiqui		43	3
Vol J Tinsen, 1st C V R, Calcutta		43	2
Sergt P Ganghan, B B and C I, Bandiqui		43	2
Sergt A N Tock, 1st C V R, Calcutta	41+2	43	2
Sergt E J Cabral, N W R R, Karachi		42	2
Gunner F G Finch, C A V, Calcutta		42	2
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur		42	2
Corpl E P Smith, E I P, Jamalpur		42	2
Corpl G Porter, B Band C I, Ajmere		42	2
Corpl T Skilling, N W R R, Ambala		42	2
Sergt H L Pennock, N W R R, Karachi		42	2
25 Prizes		Total	Rs. 150.

Five 42's counted out.

W. L. HARWOOD, Sergt-Maj 2nd C. V. R.
Hony. Secy. I. V. R. A.

Calcutta, 11th May, 1896.

THE home mails, writes a Calcutta paper, were again kept waiting for twelve hours in Bombay on Sunday before being sent on by rail. If there is one thing more than another which requires rectifying, it is surely this weekly delay in the hot season of the overland mails after they arrive in Bombay. Neither expense nor trouble is spared from the time the mails leave London until they reach Bombay to make the journey as quickly as possible, and yet probably nine-tenths of the letters intended for all parts of India and Burma, except Bombay, are treated as if it did not matter a rap when they reached their destination. The Chamber of Commerce, with their energetic and able secretary, take up many subjects of interest to the mercantile community, and as this is one that concerns all India, they have but to persist in agitation, and the grievances would be rectified.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE vernacular journals have been filled with panegyrics of the late Shah of Persia, who is esteemed as a good monarch upon the whole. The "Indian Spectator" says: "The assassination by a fanatic of Shah Naser-ed-Din of Persia, has deprived the world of a ruler, who had as little of the inertia and unprogressiveness of the East, as any oriental sovereign, past or present, can lay claim to. Orientals too can appreciate the virtues of a strong and enlightened ruler; and no better testimony could be adduced as to the beneficance of the late Shah's Government, than the fact that he ruled without a rebellion or a revolution for close upon fifty years, and that during his long absences on extensive tours round the world, peace and contentment prevailed undisturbed in his kingdom. The diaries he wrote and published of his travels, show him to be a man of exceptional taste, observation and natural shrewdness; but possibly we would be presuming too much by attributing to him their sole and entire authorship. Yet, it cannot be doubted that he had an impressionable and progressive mind, capable of receiving new ideas and forming grand plans for giving to historic Persia the garb and the spirit of an Euaopean nation of the Nineteenth Century. Few of these grand projects have finally succeeded; but Persia has been intersected by a network of telegraph, has been opened to trade of the modern form, and has been so changed in various other directions, that hopes have been raised of her supplanting one day, the doomed Turkey in Europe, as the centre of the remaining strength and glory and the place of the regeneration of dying Mahomedanism." The Kaiser-i-Hind observes: "But the present sad intelligence will have a painful interest for Asia, Europe and the rest of the civilized world, as the unfortunate illustrious victim was known and respected everywhere. Shah Nasr-ed-Din was undoubtedly the best monarch of the ruling dynasty and there could be no better testimony to his worth and nobility than the fact that he had sat on the throne of Persia and had ruled the empire for half a century." The "Sabodha Prakash" observes: "News of the death of the Shah of Persia comes on us as a most melancholy surprise. The late Shah was favourably disposed towards the Zoroastrians in his kingdom, and the fact that in spite of rumours, he had not actually permitted Russia to advance further towards India is also a circumstance for which we in India cannot sufficiently be grateful."

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

Speaking of some of the eucellent suggestions made in the recent lecture of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Waters on the above subject, the Indian "Spectator" remarks: "Through there was more of the admiration of "blind love" than the unimpassioned and unbiassed judgment of a medical expert, in the lecture delivered by Dr. Waters on "Bombay the beautiful," some of his suggestions were really very valuable and deserve more than passing notice. We would select as the happiest, the proposal to build bungalows and cottages on the Elephanta and the other hills, with which the Bombay harbour is studded, where people may go to live permanently or temporarily for change. Floating hotels on the sea would also be a welcome novelty. Business men will be glad to have nearer at hand, places where to go for a change and for recruitment of health and spirits, and there possibly we might get the best of the Bombay climate, without its din, bustle, overcrowdedness, and filthiness. Meanwhile, attempts should not stop to make Bombay living itself as charming and free of nuisances as possible."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Upon the whole, the native newspapers are well satisfied with the utterances of Mr. N. G. Chandavarker as President of the Ninth Bombay Provincial Conference held at Karachi. The "Indian Spectator" shrewdly hits upon the true reasons for the popularity of the President and of his address, when it writes: "Mr. N. G. Chandavarker's speech, as President of the Ninth Bombay Provincial Conference at Karachi, fully satisfies the expectations that were raised of him in all quarters. He said it was with diffidence that he accepted the honour, firstly because, he had ceased to take any active part in the political movements of the day, and secondly because, he had as his predecessors, men "who have made their mark in the history of the Presidency by the constant and consistent zeal with which they have devoted their lives to the services of their countrymen." That was becoming to the modesty of worthy Mr. Chandavarker; but we believe there was a special advantage in having as President of the Conference, an earnest gentleman of his stamp, who had watched the progress of the political movements of the day calmly and dispassionately from his studio, and whose judgment therefore carries greater weight, than it would have, had he been an active worker and a zealous partizan in either the Congress or the Conference movements. We are, therefore, glad to notice the special emphasis with which he urged that the Conference was not only a utility but "an indispensable necessity" in these days. The time has gone away when only the Presidency towns could monopolize all political agitation. For a country to rise, the "mofussil" must be as full of life as the chief town of the Presidency." The Gujarati states: "The Karachi Conference has proved a decided success. Sindh having so long remained outside the pale of political activity, the gathering must have no doubt served as an object lesson to its people. As is now usual with a section of our Mahomedan friends, some of them loudly proclaimed their want of sympathy with the aims and objects of the Conference. We do not blame them for such ridiculous proclamations, because these only show how their educational backwardness prevents them from realizing their own duties and responsibilities, and understanding their best interests." The Independent discoures: "The President Mr. N. G. Chandavarker made a speech from the chair which showed at once that although he "had ceased to take any active and useful part for several years in the promotion of the cause of either the Congress or the Conference, yet his polititical views and sympathy for the cause of the Congress and Conference have undergone no material change, and that he is still at heart as true a Congresswallah as one could possibly be. He may not have the ardour of young age now, but mature judgment has not led him to forsake the Congress politics altogether. On the contrary, there is still burning within him a desire for public duty which rightly forces Mr. Chandavarker to come now and then to identify himself with the cause of the public and rise superior to the occasion." The "Sabodha Prakash" writes: "We heartily commend the sweet brevity of Mr. Chandavarker's Presidential address to the Provincial Conference at Karachi. The address is remarkable for the absence of many things usually found in performances of the kind, and the most rabid Anglo-Indian will be utterly powerless to find therein anything like a vehement advocacy of the people's rights or violent opposition to measures of government. Unfortunately, Mr. Chandavarker was holding himself aloof from very active co-operation in recent public movements, and had thereby caused widespread regret among friends and the public alike. The people of Bombay can ill-afford to have even one of their really gifted men turn indifferent to their wants and aspirations, and all will therefore welcome Mr. Chandavarker once more assuming his proper place in the forefront of earnest self-sacrificing workers for the public good.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE INCANDESCENT GAS PALET.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on April 18, Mr. Justice Wills gave judgment in the cases brought by the Incandescent Gas Light Company against De Mare Incandescent Gas Light System and the Sun Light Incandescent Gas Lamp Company. The plaintiffs complained of an infringement of their patent by the defendants, who denied the alleged infringement, and pleaded that the plaintiffs' specification had been anticipated. The cases were tried before the Easter recess, and extended over a period of something like three weeks. His Lordship now held against the De Mare Incandescent Light System that the patent of the plaintiffs was perfectly valid, and that the defendants had infringed it, and he granted an injunction restraining them from further infringement with costs. As to the case against the Sun Light Incandescent Gas Lamp Company, his Lordship held that the defendants had not been guilty of an infringement, their process of producing the illuminants being different to that of the plaintiffs. He therefore gave judgment for the defendants of this issue, but found in favour of the validity of the plaintiffs' patent. In the case he reserved the question of costs. In the course of his judgment, he remarked that the invention of Dr. Welsbach, with the improvements following upon it, had undoubtedly produced a great new industry in England in the extraction, for the purpose of the manufacture of these caps and mantles, of oxides, salts, and rare metals, and the globe had been ransacked for new sources of supply. In the words of Professor Dewar, the invention had accomplished what had been attempted before with want of success, and had for the first time brought within the range of practical manufacture the production of a brilliant light by incandescence within an ordinary gas-flame. The evidence on this point seemed to be absolutely conclusive. He had carefully examined the various specifications which were alleged by the defendants to be anticipations of that of Dr. Welsbach, but they did not bear out the contention that this particular patent was not novel, or had been anticipated. Again, there appeared to him to be no ground whatever for the attack on the patent on the score of want of knowledge, for the field upon which Dr. Welsbach entered was hitherto untrodden, or marked by absolute failure. The objection that the invention was useless was a singularly hopeless contention. A further objection was raised that the specification was too vague; but he was of opinion that anyone could make a Welsbach mantle by following the specification if he saw that the materials used pure. This ground of objection to the validity of the patent also completely failed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut N S Coghill is to act as Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Asst Supt of Police, Palanpur, pending further orders.

Lieut J R B G Carter is to be Additional Asst to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L P Walsh, CIE, to act as Political Supt, Savantvadi, and Comdt of the Savantvadi Local Corps, vice Col H L Nutt, on leave, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr R MacTior, on relief by Mr M Kennedy at Poona, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Satara Dist; Mr H M Gibbs, on return from leave, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Nasik Dist vice Mr H Scannell; Mr T S Greenaway to be Asst Supt of Police in the Nasik Dist; and Mr F A M H Vincent to be Asst Supt of Police in the Satara Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E Wilkin, acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karachi, or pending further orders:—Mr Gurbamal Manghursing to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karachi; and Mr Assudasing Dalsing to act as Registrar of the Small Cause Court Karachi.

Mr E Hosking, I C S, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr T K Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Asst Commr and Taxing Officer during the absence of Mr A K Oliver or until further orders.

Mr E L Sale, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Poona, is invested with the additional power, to commit for trial.

Azam Gangadhar Damodar Vartak, acting Head Karkun, taluka Maval in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Chitamber Keshav Gadgil, Magte of the second class, taluka Sinnar in the district of Nasik, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

Azam Waman Raoji Rajwade, Head Karkun, taluka Man in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers.

Rao Saheb Keshav Janardan Agashe, Mamlatdar, taluka Sholapur in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Becharlal Jivanlal, acting Huzur Account Officer, Surat, is to act as City Magte, Surat, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr J W S Dracup or pending further orders. He is to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Surat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr R Thom, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is commuted retrospectively into furlough on medical certificate for nine months with effect from 4th Jan 1896.

Mr M C Gibb, I C S, Collr of Ahmedabad is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fourteen days with effect from 21st April 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L Robertson, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmedabad, with effect from date of taking over charge from Mr Gibb, until relieved by him or pending further orders.

Mr L C Swifte, I C S, Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 18th April 1896—Mr W C Shepherd, I C S; Mr G F Keatinge, I C S; Mr C R Roper, I C S; Mr A H A Simcox, I C S; and Mr E L Sale, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Shepherd, Simcox and Sale passed an examination in Marathi and Messrs. Keatinge, and Roper an examination in Kanarese on the 18th April 1896.

Mr Vishvanath Vishnu Bapat, sub pro tem Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Mr Mahadev Venkatesh Gadgil is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during his absence.

Mr R E Candy, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Sind.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev A B Watson MA, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, till further orders.

The Revd L M Haslope, MA, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th June 1896 or such subsequent date as he may aval himself of it.

The Rev P S Grove, BA, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India seven weeks' extraordinary leave without allowances from the 1st June 1896.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J N Fraser, BA (Oxon), appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, assumed charge of the appointment on the 3rd March 1896, before noon.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appointed Surgn-Major J P Barry, MB, to act as Presidency Surgn, Second Dist, and Marine Surgn, in addition to his duties as acting Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Bgde-Surgeon-Lieut-Col F C Barker, MD (Queen's University, Ireland), FRCSI, or pending further orders.

Asst Surg Phirozsha Rastomji Modi, L M & S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 30th April 1896, forenoon.

Asst Surgn Framroz Ardesar Moos, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 6th April 1896, forenoon, during the absence of Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar on leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major A V Anderson, M B, to be Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration Dist vice Surgn-Lieut-Col J W Clarkson, promoted.

Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell, Civil Surgn, Nasik, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from 5th May 1896.

Asst Surgn Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Nasik, with effect from 5th May 1896, afternoon, during the absence of Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell, granted leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao, B Sc, L C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to officiate as Ex Engr in the Nasik Dist during the absence of Mr Higat on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr R Srinivasa Iyer, M A, Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank (old classification), attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in that rank with effect from the 10th April 1896.

Mr F Wright, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on the 13th April 1896 the Departmental Examination in Sindhi; and he is promoted to Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to extend the furlough granted to Mr L A Watkins, First Depy Registrar, Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, until the 10th Nov 1896.

Appellate Side.

Messrs. R D Sethna, Barrister-at-Law, and A K Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, on the 18th April 1896, in the afternoon.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Sheshagir Tirumalrao Datar, Vishnu Raoji Vakharakar, Trimbak Vasudeo Gupte and Shridhar Atmaram Naik, Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the court or Courts of the Belgaum, Khandesh, Poona and Ratnagiri Districts respectively as the District Judges may assign to them.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Damodhar Sakharam Joshi as a Conciliator in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District, made by Government Notification No. 4603, dated the 26th July 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of Mr Ramchandra Janardhan as a Conciliator in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, made by Government Notification No. 4603, dated the 26th July 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Lalchand Ailmal has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Jacobabad in the Shikarpur District vice Mr Relumal Bolumal.

Mr Chimanlal Badrinath is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kaira in the Kaira District vice Mr Kastur Girdhardar, deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr J W S Dracup, City Magte of Surat, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 11th instant or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakar delivered over and Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe received charge of the office of Dist Depy Asst Political Supt, Palanpur, on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr Ranchhod Pitamber, Awal Karkun, is appointed to act as Thanadar of Vatrak Kantha in the Mahi Kantha Agency during the absence of Azam Kurunashanker Himatram on one month's privilege leave from the 13th ultimo.

Mr Mathuradas Durgaram, sub pro tem third grade Dist Inspr of Agriculture, Ahmedabad, is confirmed in that grade, and is promoted to second grade Dist Inspr with effect from 1st April 1896.

Central Division.

Mr Madhavrao Ramchandra Potnis, Head Karkun of taluka Malegaon in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Atmaram Khanderao Vaidya on privilege leave from 20th Feb to 15th April 1896, both days inclusvie.

Mr Vishnu Balvant Rao, Head Karkun of taluka Shahada in the Khandesh District, acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from the 16th to the 31st Jan 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Shrikrishna Khanderao Bengali on privilege leave.

Mr Vasudev Keshav Kunte, Head Karkun of taluka Amalner in the Khandesh District, acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from the 18th Feb to the 17th April 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe on privilege leave.

Southern Division.

The following transfers are made in the Bijapur District:—Rao Saheb Narayan Venkatesh Chandavarkar, Mamlatdar of Hungund, to be Chitnis to the Collector of Bijapur; and Rao Saheb Ganpaya Laxmikant Koppikar, Chitnis to the Collector of Bijapur, to be Mamlatdar of Hungund.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr W F Moore, temporary Special Abkari Inspr, Bombay on Rs 100, having been appointed to act for Mr Davies in the Salt Dept, receiving full pay of the appointment, the following acting appointment is made:—Mr Wm K Gilder to act as temporary Special Abkari Inspr, Bombay, on Rs 100, vice Mr Moore.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Southern Circle.

Mr G K Betham, Depy Consvr of Forests, delivered over charge of the Dharwar Forest Division to Mr D A Thomson, Asst Consvr of Forest in the forenoon of 30th April 1896, and the latter officer handed it over to Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Consvr of Forests, the same day before office hours.

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 7 of Bombay Act VI of 1886 (The Karachi Port Trust Act) the Manager, North-Western Railway Lahore, has appointed Mr C L Bisgoe, Dist Traffic Supt North-Western Railway, Karachi, to act for him as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of Mr T D DeBroe, Exec Engr, on three months' privilege leave.

PURELY PERSONAL.

ALTHOUGH the Queen of Denmark is otherwise in perfectly satisfactory health and continues to take the most active interest in everything connected with music and art, Her Majesty has now considerable trouble in walking upstairs and generally has to be carried up the stairs, a fact which does not prevent her from attending theatrical performances, &c. The King is in excellent health, and takes his usual long rides. He carries his seventy-eight years wonderfully well.

Princess Louise of Denmark will, after her marriage, together with her husband, Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe, pay a round of visits to various German Courts with which the Prince is related. The young couple are not expected to reach their home in Austria till some six or seven weeks after the wedding. The Prince and Princess will spend the first days after the wedding in Copenhagen, several apartments being made ready for them in the the Amalienborg Palace. The city of Copenhagen will be brilliantly illuminated on the evening of the wedding day, and a large number of Royal visitors are expected at the Danish Court.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Gladstone is an organist of no mean merit.

The Empress of Austria has to give a written receipt for the State jewels every time she wears them, and as a result she therefore usually contents herself with her private collection, which is of great value.

It is often imagined that German is the language chiefly spoken by the Royal Family, at Marlborough House and Sandringham, and a story is current that a lady often honoured by invitations to the latter place, set to work to learn German, so that she might be able to speak in the preferred tongue. But all this is mere idle rumour, for, in reality, our "Royalties" talk English as a rule, although they are most excellent linguists, and have the enviable gift of acquiring foreign tongues with great ease.

Foreigners are constantly marvelling at the simplicity of her Majesty's attire, and more especially at the almost complete lack of jewellery she displays. Four simple rings, however, she generally wears—her wedding ring, which has now grown very thin and frail, and which it is said has never once been removed from her finger since the day it was placed there by the Prince Consort; her engagement ring, which is a simple circlet of diamonds; a most unostentatious "keeper," and a little ring to which the gossips attach a romance of earliest youth, and which is composed of superb rubies.

Of all the lady sovereigns in Europe, there are no two who have a greater contempt for what their subjects think concerning their wardrobes than Queen Victoria and the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. No one need expect that either will appear anywhere unless she can be attired exactly as suits her pleasure and comfort at the moment. Quite the opposite is the ex-Empress Eugenie, who is now almost as devoted to beautiful gowns as in the days of all her glory. At the same time, the late Empress has never discarded slight mourning, and when in England, is one of the best customers of a well-known mourning warehouse in Regent Street.

The most-talked-of woman at the moment in America is Mrs. Dimmick, who has just married General Harrison, ex-President of the United States, and who, with her husband, has accepted an invitation from the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to visit Blenheim in the near future. Mrs Harrison had an unfortunate first experience of matrimony, her husband dying on their honeymoon. She is an exceptionally handsome woman, tall, graceful, and with extremely attractive manners, and has been long known in Washington political circles. She is resolved that General Harrison shall never again become President, and, unlike Mrs. Cleveland, has a perfect horror of the White House. "I would rather live in the humblest cottage," she declares, "than reside at the White House; life in it is the most unhappy thing I know. While there, the president or his wife has no time for anything but work. I can't see how any man, once out of it, should ever want to return."

Mrs Davis, a San Francisco lady, is said to have the longest hair in the world. It clusters in a great mass about her head, and though she is a tall woman, being five feet nine inches in height, her long tresses when uncoiled sweep upon the ground for nearly a foot. Her hair is just six feet and eight inches in length. Mrs Davis comes of a family remarkable alike for their height and the lenght of their hair. The mother of this interesting family had hair that tangled five feet from the crown of her head. "I never brush my hair," said Mrs Davis, as she removed those long coral pins that held great coils in place about her head so that her hair might be measured, "for the reason that I do not believe it is good for the hair. In fact, I have demonstrated my belief to my own satisfaction by experimenting. When a girl I gave very little attention to my hair, and in consequence it did not grow at all. Sometimes I felt very much chagrined to see how much longer and prettier was the hair of all three of my sisters, but I was somewhat careless. When I became a woman I suddenly developed a desire to have long hair like theirs, and began to take the utmost care of what little I had. Every morning, and sometimes twice a day, I brushed it thoroughly, but it did not grow any better. Then I noticed that the brush, after the daily application to the hair, even when the latter had no tendency to fall out, would be filled with very fine hairs; and soon I realised that while the brushing had no effect upon the long hair it effectually killed the new growth, and I decided to stop. Since then I have used nothing but a very coarse comb. Every morning I go over the hair thoroughly and carefully, removing every snarl until it is as free and flowing as water. Then I braid it and coil it into varied coiffeurs about my head. I never used cosmetics on my hair."

The late Baron Hirsch probably paid the largest rental for a country house that has ever been given by anyone. A few seasons ago he rented for a term of eight weeks Lord Walsingham's historic manor, Merton Hall, in Suffolk. For this short period he paid 4,000 guineas, which is at the rate of 500 guineas a week. As, however, he did not reside there more than a month, each week of his stay would have cost him 1,000 guineas for rent alone, not to mention other large expenses incurred by banquets to distinguished people, etc.

The number of "doubles" in the House of Commons is surprising; the faint resemblances between Mr. Haldane and Dr. Rentoul, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Courtenay Warner, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, and Mr. Macaleese are well known. Recently, however, the difference between Mr. Bailey, the Tory member for Walworth, and Mr. Cox, the Tory member for South Edinburgh, has been unrecognised in the corridors and rooms of the House of Commons. When a gentleman who had mistaken Mr. Cox for Mr. Bailey apologised for the error, he was met with the reassuring answer, "Oh, do not trouble about it; the mistake has been made by at least fifty men here."

A Lancashire correspondent informs us that Lady O'Hagan has offered to dispose of Towneley Hall, together with sixty acres of land suitable for the purposes of a public park, to the Corporation of Burnley, the mansion to be transformed into a museum. So reasonable are the terms suggested that the Burnley Corporation have already virtually decided to proceed with the transaction. The town has now a population of 99,000, and a death-rate of 23·1; and there are several growing villages in the suburbs adjacent to Towneley Hall. The need for a people's park has long been felt, and Lady O'Hagan's overture has created a sensation of the agreeable sort in the case of the vast majority of the ratepayers. The transference of Towneley Hall to Burnley will terminate the career of one of the most ancient country houses in Lancashire, as the Hall dates back quite a thousand years. The difficulty regarding the burning lamp in the Catholic oratory attached to the mansion, occasioned by Lady O'Hagan's conversion to the Unitarian phase of Protestantism, will thus be removed.

Sore Throats

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"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY"
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

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Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.



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EASILY DETECTED BY SYMPTOMS OF
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HEADACHES, MALARIA,
DIZZINESS, JAUNDICE,
and INSOMNIA.

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WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE.

Ask your Chemists for it. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle It is the world's seasonable Safeguard.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,



Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer"—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel Spring Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all direct or reclining position.



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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Prices:—
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CORSET
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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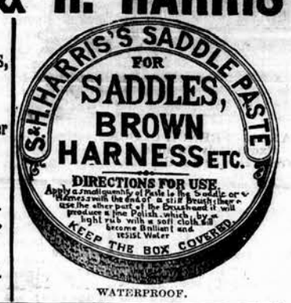


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Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use, for imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this truthful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12837, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



"For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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Used a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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NOTICES.

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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"CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**



It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

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MORRHUOL



CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

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In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.

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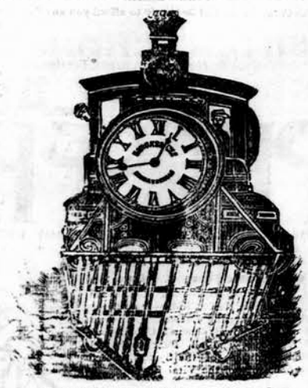
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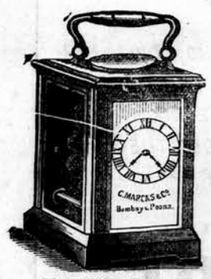
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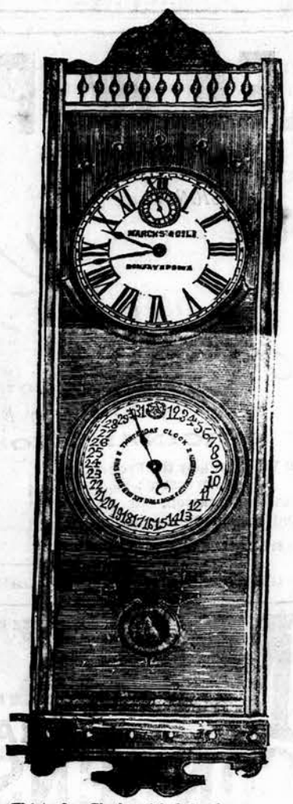
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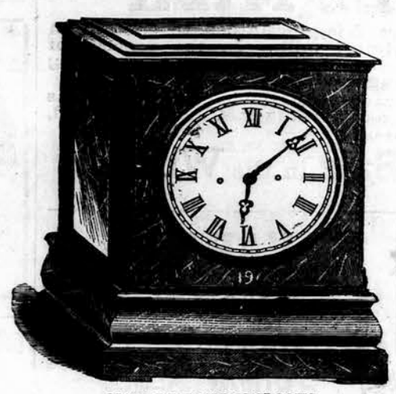
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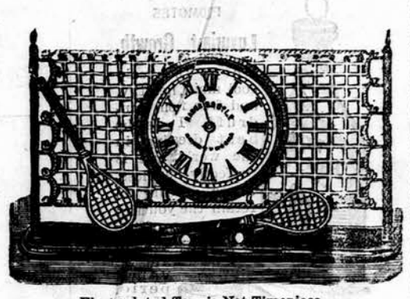
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